

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

AT'S WEATHER-PARIS: Very cloudy, air temp. 49-59 19-41, tomorrow overcast...

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Canada, etc.

Police Stay Out; Russians in N.Y. Get U.S. Guards

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Diplomatic missions of the Soviet Union and other nations were under federal guard today as New York's wildest policemen's strike broadened to include some subway guards.

President Nixon yesterday sent about 75 members of the Federal Executive Protective Service from Washington to provide security guards for foreign missions...

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U.S. Planes Attack Red SAM Sites

Rockets Are Fired At 3 Installations

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (AP).—U. S. fighter-bombers renewed their attacks Friday against a growing surface-to-air-missile threat inside North Vietnam. Meanwhile, nine Americans were killed and 39 wounded in ground action in South Vietnam, military spokesmen said yesterday.

The attacks Friday against three North Vietnamese missile sites were the most reported since the major raids of last Nov. 21-22. The results were not known.

The American ground casualties were the heaviest in a 24-hour period since Dec. 7. They were sustained in sharp fighting along the Demilitarized Zone and in an area 32 miles east of Saigon, and in two booby-trap explosions and the related loss of a helicopter that was shot down while trying to evacuate casualties from one of the explosions.

Thirty North Vietnamese troops were reported killed in the scattered ground fighting.

The new air attacks by two U.S. F-105 fighter-bombers that first air-ground Shrike missiles at the radar-controlled North Vietnamese SAM sites are sure to produce another strong protest from Hanoi.

The F-105s were protecting B-52 strategic bombers attacking supply routes along the Laotian-North Vietnamese border.

The U.S. Command said there was no damage to American aircraft. The U.S. strikes were carried out 12 miles north of the Mo Gia Pass, or about 80 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone—roughly 30 miles above the zone.

Spokesmen said that pilots did not observe any SAMs fired on the U.S. flights. They added, however, that it is possible that SAMs had been fired and were not seen by the American pilots, who quickly took evasive action after firing three Shrike missiles, one at each site.

The U.S. Command termed the raids "protective reaction" and said this is the "inherent right of self-defense." They were the fifth such raids carried out in the last week.

Radar Tracks B-52s

The spokesman said that the Communist radar had locked on and was tracking the U.S. aircraft. The F-105s picked up the North Vietnamese radar signals.

The U.S. Command said B-52s flying along the Laotian-North Vietnamese border had encountered SAM missiles fired from inside North Vietnam on several occasions during the last several months. None of the big bombers had been hit, the command said.

Emergency Service

The Union of Post Office Workers (UPW) has announced its members will man emergency telephone service, handle life-or-death telegrams and open counters for eight hours a week so that old people can collect their state pensions.

Disabled Telex and telephone services with overseas countries as well as leased-wire communications should operate normally if there is no breakdown needing repair by striking maintenance men.

The UPW National Executive Committee voted unanimously Friday to reject the post office's "final offer" of an 8-percent increase, amounting to between £1 (£2.40) and 33 shillings (£3.96) a week, according to category. The present salary range is £15-27 1/2 (£36-66) a week.

The union is demanding an average 15-percent increase, which amounts to £3 (£7.20) a week more on the average salary.

100 Report They've Kicked the Habit In English Village's No-Smoking Test

LONGNOR, England, Jan. 17 (AP).—The village that gave up smoking ended its week-long experiment today with 100 residents smugly refusing cigarettes and only 11 branded as backsliders.

Organizers proclaimed a 90-percent victory over the weed. The experiment, which was launched at the request of a television company planning a documentary program on community efforts to break the tobacco habit.

Longnor, with a population of 444 in the English Midlands county of Staffordshire, entered into the spirit of the thing. One hundred and eleven men and women stepped forward as dedicated smokers and agreed to try to avoid lighting up for a week.

No one was able to tell whether much secret puffing went on behind closed doors during the week, but at one stage 20 of the participants were reported to have given up trying to give up.

A 73-year-old hypnotist named Henry Blythe arrived in the village with an offer to put backsliders into an anti-nicotine trance. It wasn't known whether anyone took up the offer.

There are some ugly rumors around "one resident told a visitor, "but I suppose we must believe what people say about having broken the habit. It's true, of course, that there's a lot less coughing."

The village band struck up martial music in the market square this morning as two stars of a popular TV soap opera formally declared the no-smoke week over.

Television producer Michael Ryan gave the official figure of 100 redeemed smokers and said:



A LOAD OFF HIS MIND—Swiss Ambassador to Brazil Giovanni Bucher, held 40 days by kidnapers, headed for a barber shop shortly after his release Saturday in Rio.

40 Days in a Small, Hot Room Rio Kidnappers Free Swiss Envoy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Switzerland's ambassador to Brazil, 57-year-old Giovanni Bucher, was set free just after dawn yesterday by the guerrillas who kidnaped him nearly six weeks ago.

The Brazilian government paid for his release last Thursday by freeing 70 political prisoners and flying them to Chile after secret negotiations with the guerrillas.

Mr. Bucher knocked on the door of the home of an embassy colleague, First Secretary William Rock, at about 6:30 a.m. Mr. Rock drove him to the embassy residence, where the bachelor envoy, blinking in the bright sunlight after his 40-day ordeal, posed for photographers and told reporters, "I am well."

He also had a tearful reunion with his sister, Mrs. Marie-Anne Madlet, who had flown from her home in Luxembourg to await his release.

Tired and Drawn

Mr. Bucher, wearing a pink sports shirt and slacks, looked tired and drawn but managed to raise a smile for the photographers. "I cannot say much just now," he told reporters. "I have to talk to the Brazilian authorities first. I want to express my best thanks for the help of the Brazilian people and government."

Senior Brazilian security officers went to the residence soon afterward to interview Mr. Bucher, while troops with helicopter support moved into areas where they were earlier suspected the guerrillas had their hideout. Today police stepped up their hunt for the kidnapers armed with clues the envoy gave them.

Informal sources declined to comment on whether the political relations subcommittee on U.S. commitments abroad, headed by Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., a heavily censored version of the subcommittee's long-delayed report on Spain and Portugal was the last in a series of 11 transcripts of investigations to be made public, although the hearings began with Spain in March, 1969.

Over protests of many members of the full committee, the Nixon administration and Spain on Aug. 2, 1970, signed a five-year executive agreement extending U.S. use of air bases in Spain and the Polaris submarine base at Rota.

Senate critics protested that the agreement amounted to a "de facto military treaty," that should have been put to a Senate vote. The administration maintained that the agreement contained no

U.S. security commitment requiring treaty handling. But the accord did give Spain a back-door link to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The current transcript puts some new light on an intense controversy of 1969: whether the Defense Department's negotiator with Spain, Air Force Gen. David Burchinal, deputy U.S. commander in Europe, exceeded his instructions and made new U.S. defense pledges to Spain.

The opening of 1968 negotiations with Spain by military talks, the report shows, was "the idea of Secretary [Dean] Rusk" at the close of the Johnson administration.

Exorbitant Demands

Mr. Rusk hoped that U.S. military negotiators could talk Spain out of exorbitant bargaining demands—deleted from the transcript, but elsewhere reported to have been, at the outset, a request for \$1.2 billion worth of U.S. weapons over a five-year period.

Committee chairman J. William Fulbright has said that what Spain has received amounts to about \$400 million over five years. The Symington subcommittee claims that Spain derives "at least as much benefit from the presence of U.S. military in Spain as the United States receives from its right to use the bases..." But yet the United States pays "hundreds of millions of dollars" to Spain.

Talks were launched in Madrid by Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who subsequently delegated the task to Gen. Burchinal.

All references to the specific cause of the stormy flareup over Gen. Burchinal's subsequent negotiations, however, were deleted from the current transcript by the Nixon administration.

It is known from other reports that Gen. Burchinal, in agreeing to what could be considered a threat to Spain's security, referred to possibilities of limited war in North Africa, possible Algerian aggression or proxy war in Spain's

police received specific information on the kidnapers' identity or where Mr. Bucher had been held. In a television interview broadcast in Zurich last night, Mr. Bucher said he would like to remain in his Brazilian post because of his love for the country.

He told his interviewer he would return to Bern next week to report and then intended to take a two-week vacation before returning to Rio, "because, in spite of everything, I love this country."

But Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Graber said in Bern earlier yesterday that Mr. Bucher would be posted to another country after his return home.

U.S. Steel Puts Prices Up 6.8%; Approval Is Seen

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The United States Steel Corp. announced price increases yesterday of about 6.8 percent on major construction products. The average rise was about half the size of the controversial increases announced last Monday by the Bethlehem Steel Corp. which were sharply attacked by President Nixon.

In Washington, authoritative sources indicated last night that the U.S. Steel decision was satisfactory to the Nixon administration. The government threat to permit more steel imports, as a means of exerting downward pressure on prices, will probably be dropped, they said.

However, a cabinet committee probably will meet on the steel-pricing question tomorrow as scheduled.

Contributions Were Held

In reply to a question, a spokesman for U.S. Steel, the nation's largest steel producer, said that Edwin H. Golt, chairman and chief executive officer, went to Washington "to discuss the changes with government officials before they were announced."

The corporation did not say with whom the increases were discussed, but it was reliably reported by other industry sources that Mr. Golt talked with Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

Officials of Bethlehem Steel and the Inland Steel Co., another major producer of the structural steels involved, had no immediate comment on the action of U.S. Steel. But industry analysts indicated that the smaller increases were likely to prevail.

The only immediate comment for the record by a Washington official came from Gerald Warren, the deputy White House press secretary. He said the U.S. Steel announcement "recognizes the inflationary effect of large increases. We are gratified to see this recognition."

Asked whether the President's Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy still would find it necessary to meet tomorrow to discuss the steel-price situation, Mr. Warren said he expected the meeting to be held. He said the U.S. Steel action would no doubt be discussed at the meeting.

The administration had announced last Tuesday that the policy committee was ordered to review the increases announced by Bethlehem. At that time, Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, had called the 12-percent advances "enormous," described Mr. Nixon as "deeply concerned" and hinted that the administration might retaliate by allowing higher imports of foreign steel.

This was the sharpest reaction by Mr. Nixon to a price increase since he took office, and it recalled the "jawboning"—sharp public criticism of price increases—that was a frequent tactic of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

The statement yesterday by U.S. Steel, while it slashed almost in half the Bethlehem increases of steel products accounting for more than 15 percent of total American steel shipments, was anything but conciliatory in tone. The company decidedly left the

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World's Major Oil Firms Unite To Negotiate With Producers

LONDON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Fifteen international oil companies, 12 of them American, called yesterday for centralized negotiations with Arab and other oil producers for a five-year price agreement to head off a threatening crisis in Middle Eastern oil.

The companies reacted after they were confronted last week in Tripoli and Tehran with demands for sharply higher tax and royalty payments. At stake are the price and the supply of much of the oil used by the Western world.

A spokesman for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said in Vienna today that the Arab and other oil producers were in a "positive" mood, and a "turning point" in mutual relations.

On Friday, U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell and Richard W. McLaren, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, granted the American companies permission to form a unified front and join with British, French

and Dutch oil interests in their confrontation with the international oil cartel. The companies, which would not be willing to risk prosecution under the anti-trust laws. It was recalled that a similar dispensation had been granted the oil interests by the Eisenhower administration to avert a world oil disruption in late 1958 following the Suez crisis.

Increases in consumer prices, such as gasoline in Europe and fuel oil in the United States, were regarded as inevitable by oil men in London yesterday. The increase in oil company payments to the producer countries are already being conceded. The question is how much.

Some indication may emerge in a meeting in Tehran Tuesday between representatives of the oil companies and the oil producing countries.

Meanwhile President Nixon yesterday declared that his administration would refuse to surrender its arms and would resist by force any attempt at this.

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Arab Guerrillas Split Over Coexistence

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Palestinian guerrillas appeared seriously divided today in their approach to King Hussein's regime in Jordan, as PFLP leader George Habash called for the king's ouster.

The two main guerrilla movements—el-Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)—have made no attempt to hide their contrary opinions, with el-Fatah contending that coexistence is feasible.

Mr. Habash declared in a newspaper interview published here today that King Hussein is out to crush and split the guerrilla movement and that no reconciliatory gestures by the guerrillas would turn him from this alleged goal.

Thus, a confrontation with the

Sadat Says Egypt Seeks Peace But Won't Yield Inch of Land

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 17 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said today that if Israel wants to solve the Middle East crisis peacefully, so does Egypt.

But it must be a peace based on justice, he said.

"We will not be subjugated and no force or this earth will make us let go of one inch of our lands," Mr. Sadat told a public rally of cheering thousands in this north Egyptian port city.

Replying to a declaration by his companion, Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny, at Friday's inauguration of the Aswan dam that Russian-Egyptian friendship will last "for centuries," Mr. Sadat said:

Beirut Press Says 2d Raid Beaten Back

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas and the people of the south Lebanon coastal town of Sarafand last night foiled an Israeli attempt to land helicopter-borne forces on the shore, Beirut newspapers reported today.

Sarafand, ten miles south of Sidon, was the target of an Israeli sea and airborne commando attack early Friday.

The Beirut newspaper Al-Awwar said three Israeli helicopters flew over the coastal town at 10 p.m. yesterday and attempted to land commando forces.

"Palestinian guerrillas and the people of the town controlled the helicopters with heavy and concentrated machine-gun fire, thus preventing the planned landing," the newspaper said.

All Palestinian guerrilla and Lebanese Army forces in the area went on full alert, the newspaper said.

A spokesman for el-Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla group, also said Israeli tried to land, but resistance fighters, in cooperation with the local population, foiled the attempt.

"Complete Nonsense"

An Israeli military spokesman today said Lebanese reports of an Israeli commando attack last night were "complete nonsense."

The Lebanese government did not issue a statement.

At Sidon, shops, schools, businesses and public transportation stopped today as persons protested Lebanon's "lenient" attitude toward Israel.

"Israel is attacking our land and killing our people while the authorities watch," a parliamentary deputy said.

In Beirut, about 5,000 persons marched through the streets in support of the guerrillas, shouting slogans against King Hussein of Jordan.

Ulster Riots Continuing

(Continued from Page 1)

after water cannon had pushed aside gangs of rioters, women leaped from terraced house windows to scream abuse at the British soldiers.

Gasoline Bombs

Tonight seven gasoline bombs were thrown at troops in Belfast's predominantly Catholic Ballymurphy district.

In another part of the estate, two lines of youths faced each other for about an hour as a double line of troops kept them apart.

Guerrillas Split in Jordan

(Continued from Page 1)

Adnan, said a press conference here yesterday that the FFLP was providing King Hussein with the excuses he needed to carry out his plans against the guerrillas.

Observers here said this was the most serious charge leveled by any guerrilla group against another guerrilla group and could be a thinly disguised declaration of war against the Popular Front, which seemed to have chosen to go it alone, despite the risks involved.

In a personal attack on Mr. Habash, Mr. Adnan said, "We shall not make room for the whims of an adventurer who wants to make good his inferiority complex resulting from his absence, in North Korea, during the September fighting [between the Jordanian Army and the guerrillas]."

Weapons Collection

Meanwhile, a four-man committee today toured four districts of Amman to check that weapons have been collected from part-time guerrillas.

The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization announced last night that the weapons had been collected in accordance with an agreed timetable.

The four-member committee, representing the Jordanian Army, the Public Security Force, the guerrilla movement and the Arab observer mission, will report on its findings within 48 hours.

A spokesman for the PLO Central Committee affirmed that the collection of arms in the four districts of Amman also extended to members of the FFLP.

Kidnappers Free Swiss Ambassador

He Spent 40 Days In Small, Hot Room

(Continued from Page 1)

most distressing for me, as well as the impossibility of having any activity of any kind," he said.

Asked about his health, Mr. Bucher replied, "I am well now, but I am tired. My health was not very good, mainly because of my nervous state."

The ambassador said he knew on Friday night that he was going to be freed. "It was still dark when we left, and they had put glasses on me which prevented me completely from seeing," he said.

"The vehicle into which I got traveled for about half an hour and then my kidnappers released me in a district which I did not know. I then walked for more than half an hour before finding a taxi which took me to the home of Mr. [William] Rook. I certainly know some moments when my morale was very low."

Mr. Bucher's captors had told him they had tried to kidnap him several times before their successful effort on Dec. 7, Mr. Graber added.

Mr. Bucher was abducted by four armed guerrillas, one of them a blonde girl, as he drove to work Dec. 7. One of his Brazilian guards was shot in the spine during the attack and died in a hospital two days later. Mr. Bucher did not learn of the guard's death until after his release.

"I am terribly sorry," he told reporters.

Kidnappers' Demands

Mr. Bucher's kidnappers, members of the Vanguardia Popular Revolucionaria guerrilla group, originally demanded the release of more than 100 political prisoners. The Ecuadorian authorities steadfastly refused to free anyone they regarded as a hard-core terrorist. The compromise list of 70 was agreed after more than a month of indirect negotiation.

The 70 arrived in Santiago, Chile, Thursday morning. The guerrillas had pledged to release Mr. Bucher as soon as they read confirmation of the arrival in international news agency reports.

But they held onto him for 50 hours more—presumably because of the presence of large police and army forces in Rio de Janeiro.

Release of the 70 prisoners was the highest ransom yet paid by the Ecuadorian authorities to free a kidnapped diplomat.

Previous Kidnappings

Their previous deals with leftist guerrillas:

- For U.S. Ambassador Charles Burke Elbrick, kidnapped in September, 1968—15 prisoners.
- For Japanese General General Nobuo Okunishi, kidnapped in March, 1970—five prisoners.
- For West German Ambassador Heinrich von Holleben, kidnapped in June, 1970—40 prisoners.
- Most senior of the foreign envoys still held by Latin American urban guerrillas is Geoffrey Jackson, 55, British Ambassador to Uruguay, who was kidnapped eight days ago in Montevideo.

His captors—members of the Tupamaro movement—have also held Ecuadorian Consul Aloyo Diaz Gonzalez and American agronomist Claude Fly for five months.

The Tupamaros have so far made no ransom demand for Mr. Jackson, although they earlier asked for the release of political prisoners in exchange for Mr. Gonzalez, Fly and another American, police adviser Dan Mikrona, whom they murdered after their initial demands were rejected last autumn.

Spain Report Changes Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

African colonies backed by the Soviet Union.

The risk of signing a pledge of U.S. involvement in Spanish colonial warfare dismayed U.S. strategists.

William Richardson, then Under Secretary of State, told the Symington subcommittee that when it was found that the texts of the military-level minutes could not be readily amended, it was decided they should be "neutralized." Language was added stating that the views expressed in the minutes "are not necessarily the views of the governments of Spain and the United States, nor do they imply intergovernmental understandings or commitments."

The episode about the altering of documents concerned instructions sent to Gen. Burchinal.

Sen. Symington, on March 13, 1969, wrote Gen. Wheeler requesting all negotiating directives and guidelines to Sen. Burchinal. Gen. Wheeler replied he had no authority to reveal them. Sen. Symington then addressed his request to Secretary Laird and Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

The subcommittee transcript shows:

"April 2.—Sen. Symington and subcommittee staff were permitted to see six Telexes and certain correspondence between Secretary Nixon and Gen. Wheeler. The nature of two of the Telexes [typed instead of real copies] suggested that they might not be complete. Assistant Secretary of State Macomber was asked to determine if these copies had been altered. He found that they had been changed to delete references to other Joint Chiefs of Staff messages pertinent to the original request by Sen. Symington; for all directives."

Spain Report Changes Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

could not start until July 1, however, because the present budget just could not meet it.

Previously the city offered to give members of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the Uniformed Firefighters' Association a raise of \$1,000 spread over three years. The sanitation men were offered \$900.

But all three unions rejected this offer.

Police union negotiators have announced they would not discuss pay until the so-called "party" dispute has been settled to their satisfaction. The strike was precipitated Thursday by a Court of Appeals decision that a jury trial should determine whether the city is obliged by contract to give the policemen a parity raise of \$1,200 a year to match a wage increase given to police sergeants over two years ago.

The policemen are demanding \$3,700, which they say is owed them under the parity formula.

Round-the-clock negotiations with the three unions resumed yesterday.

In another labor development, a federal judge threatened to levy a \$300,000 fine against a Communications Workers of America local in New York City that precipitated a statewide walkout of telephone craftsmen protesting alleged preferential treatment for out-of-town repairmen. The fine, Judge John Connelia said, will be imposed unless OWA members return to work tomorrow.

Meanwhile, several major produce markets were struck today by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The teamsters handle about 95 percent of the city's fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables, a union spokesman said. He estimated that about one day's food supply was on hand for the city's eight million residents.

N.Y. Police Are Still on Strike; Russians Get Federal Guards

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Charge d'Affaires Victor Savitsky, the leading Russian diplomat in the absence of Ambassador Nikolai Mossikoff, lodged a protest note with the Australian Foreign Affairs Department a few hours after the blast.

Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Reginald Swartz formally apologized for the incident which he said was "contrary to the inclination and instincts of the great majority of Australians."

Bomb Embassy Attacked

BONN, Jan. 17 (AP).—A group of 80 to 100 West German rightists yesterday hurled stones and bottles at the Soviet Embassy in a Bonn suburb, police reported. About ten of the buildings' windows were smashed.

The demonstrators, who call themselves "Action Resistance," also painted on the building a large red "W" symbol of their group.

"Action Resistance" is a loose grouping of extreme rightists formed last fall to protest Chancellor Willy Brandt's policies of rapprochement with Eastern Europe.



TO CONTINUE—Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the militant Jewish Defense League, said at a press conference the league will continue its harassment of Soviet diplomats in the United States, despite criminal charges brought against members.

2 Cars Damaged, 2 Men Harangued

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Soviet harassment of Americans resumed yesterday after a five-day hiatus. Two parked cars were vandalized and two American correspondents were bullied in public.

A Pan American Airways official, Walter Nelson, and a United Press International correspondent, David Nagay, said vandals had shattered the windshields of their parked cars with hammers and, in Mr. Nagay's case, battered out headlights, taillights and a side window as well. Mr. Nagay said a group of Russian men harangued him in front of his wife and child as he surveyed the damage, asking "How do you like it?"

A Newsweek correspondent, Jay Appelbank, said he was accosted late yesterday in front of a foreigners-only apartment building by four Russians who threatened to beat him up and who grabbed his arm in the process. Mr. Appelbank said he was rescued by the quick wit of a passing drunk, who intervened and advised him to "go home."

Another American, Newsday correspondent Edmund Stevens, said his Soviet-made car was stolen during the afternoon from a parking place just around the corner from the secret police headquarters. However, Mr. Stevens said he did not know if the theft was connected with the harassment of Americans.

The incidents revived the Soviet campaign of retaliation against American residents for the abuse of Soviet officials and offices by Zionist extremists in the United States. Five American-owned cars were vandalized last weekend and several incidents of street harassment reported.

Mr. Appelbank said three middle-aged men "stopped him on the street just before midnight in front of 7/A Kutuzovskaya Prospekt, a well-known apartment block for foreigners."

"They asked me 'How long is this going to go on... How would you like it if we treated you like you are treating us?'" Mr. Appelbank said.

"He said a fourth man, about 20, joined the group and grabbed his arm, saying: 'I ought to beat him up right here.'"

"I thought, oh, here it comes," Mr. Appelbank said.

"But just then a fifth man, whom I was drunk, happened by and asked what was going on."

"They told him 'This is an American' and he grabbed my arm and snapped 'Get going.'"

"I stepped out of the circle and got out of there in a hurry," he said.

A week ago, Mr. Appelbank was one of three U.S. correspondents whose cars were damaged by vandals wielding hammers and knives.

Soviet Harassment of Americans Resumes

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Svichinsky is less well-known but is considered one of the most active, best informed and most respected members of the Jewish community.

Of the few hundred exit visas for Israel granted in the past year, only a few dozen went to openly protesting activists. No activists received permission in the last three months, according to Jewish sources—only old, quiet people separated from members of their family.

The new visas suggest the possibility of a policy change, particularly since Mr. Tsukerman only applied for his two months ago.

"If they let ten particular people go, they would set the movement back three years," a Moscow Jew said recently. He feels that too many of the activists use their emotions more than their intelligence.

He said he doubted the government would take such an approach because "it's not pragmatic."

"I think of the usefulness of such a development compared to its ideological determination that nobody should want to leave."

He wondered yesterday if the regime were becoming pragmatic after all.

2 Dissident Jewish Leaders Given Visas to Leave Russia

By Anthony Astrachan

Two November by Andrei Sakharov and two other Soviet physicists. His departure will deprive the committee of its best resource on the interaction of Soviet law, Soviet bureaucracy and human rights."

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Trial Again Delayed

FORT BENNING, Ga., Jan. 17 (UPI).—Lt. William L. Calley Jr. will be committed to Washington's Walter Reed Hospital for a mental examination if the question of behavioral disorders arises in his military trial, the military judge ruled Friday.

A development could extend the trial—already more than two months old—by another month or longer.

Chief Defense Counsel George W. Laitner told the court after the final witness of the week was heard Friday, that he wanted to call Dr. Benjamin Karpman, a psychiatrist, to testify in Calley's behalf.

The judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, agreed the court would first hear the doctors with the six-officer jury panel out of the room.

He said that if the testimony of the psychiatrists "indicates that Lt. Calley suffers even from a slight behavioral disorder, then he will have to go to an Army sanitarium."

Col. Kennedy said any such examination would be carried out at Walter Reed and would take at least a week. He added, however, that it would be "three or four weeks at a minimum" before the results could be known.

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"I dislike repeating their testimony," he said. "I know how verbose psychiatrists are, and I personally don't like to listen to testimony in the case Friday was highlighted by a statement by Robert Van Leer, 21, of Hialeah, Fla., who said that in weeks prior to the time American troops allegedly massacred Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, reports of Viet Cong atrocities swept through the ranks of U.S. troops."

One of the stories he said involved an American soldier who was captured by the Viet Cong and tortured with rats.

Before the issue over the psychiatrists' testimony arose, the defense had indicated it was very close to winning its case.

The defense said that after the doctors were heard, they would call Lt. Calley and have him personally explain what happened at My Lai on March 16, 1968, the day he is accused of murdering 123 villagers during a search-and-destroy mission.

Soviet Embassy in Australia Bombed After Threat by Jews

CANBERRA, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Police arrested two young men today after a bomb thrown from a balcony slightly damaged the Soviet Embassy here early this morning.

No one was hurt.

The bomb blast, which shattered several windows and damaged the brick steps leading to the front door of the embassy, came after the police guard at the building was increased following threats from an organization calling itself the Australian Jewish Defense League.

Police charged two men, aged 19 and 23, with maliciously throwing garbage with intent to damage the chancery of the Soviet Embassy. They were also charged with illegal possession of explosives.

The two, whose names were not revealed, were detained after an automobile containing a large quantity of explosive was stopped by police. They will appear in court tomorrow.

Soviet Charge d'Affaires Victor Savitsky, the leading Russian diplomat in the absence of Ambassador Nikolai Mossikoff, lodged a protest note with the Australian Foreign Affairs Department a few hours after the blast.

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The teamsters handle about 95 percent of the city's fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables, a union spokesman said. He estimated that about one day's food supply was on hand for the city's eight million residents.

Burma Train Blasted

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Eight passengers were killed and 28 injured when rebels blew up a train, near Mogaung, about 60 miles north of here, Friday, the official Guardian reported yesterday.

Nixon Sending British Expe On Guerrillas to Saigon Ago

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—President Nixon is sending Sir Robert Thomson, the British expert on guerrilla warfare, back to South Vietnam next month for an urgent evaluation of the Saigon government's police and public safety programs, State Department officials said yesterday.

Other administration informants said that the British expert would also look into the joint American-South Vietnamese police and public safety activities, which range from efforts to wipe out the Communist political organization in the South to operation of South Vietnamese prisons with U.S. assistance.

State Department officials said that the proposal for Sir Robert to accept another mission in South Vietnam was made by the Saigon government with the concurrence of the United States. They said the request was made earlier this month.

Sir Robert undertook a five-week secret mission for Mr. Nixon last summer—his second visit to South Vietnam in a year—but it was not clear for what specific reasons he and his group of British specialists had been asked to go back after so short an interval.

There was strict secrecy here surrounding Sir Robert's trip. But the speculation in informed quarters is that he'll be asked to evaluate the progress of pacification and related public safety efforts. It is felt such an evaluation is needed before decisions are made on additional withdrawal of American troops.

Another possible reason for the mission is that the Civil Operations and Rural Development Support Program, which is in overall charge of pacification, is to be incorporated, effective March, into the Community Defense and Development Program.

Other informed sources said both the administration and Bunker skill appeared to be edged by the relative lack of success in the destruction of the Communist network in South Vietnam. This has a bearing on the larger aspects of peace and on the Vietnamization program, under which South Vietnamese forces are gradually replacing American combat units.

Saigon Unit Capture Pa On Vital Rd

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Vietnamese forces yesterday captured the Stung Chay vital Highway-4, scene of fighting for the last two days. South Vietnamese Communist forces were also stationed on both sides of the highway to control it.

The capture of the Cambodian half of Phnom Penh.

"We consider that we can capture it," a South Vietnamese spokesman said yesterday.

In the battle for the pass with the Pich Mui Pass, 26 to the northeast, controls the road plateau through which way-4 runs, the North Viet and Viet Cong suffered 21.

In Saigon a U.S. spokesman said that American troops in Cambodia are providing logistical support to South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. The June 30 withdrawal of U.S. troops from that area is being completed.

"We have supplied military aid support to South Vietnamese units in Cambodia, but the nature of the operation was beyond the scope of the Vietnam Air Force spokesman said. He declined elaboration.

In the fighting for the two hessian passes, elements of a hessian column moving on Highway 4 reported moving into Cambodia, where a hessian battalion commander said a flag to be planted in the area, and then running into Communist resistance, he reported.

Cambodian soldiers, including a hearing commander, wounded before U.S. fighters were called in just as the advancing troops. Cambodia is ordering the air support units in on a spot where wounded Cambodian soldiers were helpless. Soldiers on the excitedly radioed orders aircraft to avoid the area.

Mental Tests Are Possible For Lt. Calley

(Continued from Page 1)

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Laird Return To U.S. Follow Trip to Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin Laird will return to the U.S. Friday with high praise for U.S. commander in South Vietnam, Gen. Creighton Abrams, the high command there.

"The President and I are pleased with the leadership of U.S. forces in Vietnam," Mr. Laird told a news conference at Andrews Air Force Base.

There is no change expected for the 1971-72 fiscal year. Mr. Laird's two-day trip to Paris and Thailand, South Vietnam.

He said he had been "in with a rapid buildup of bodies' army, from 30,000 men in about nine months ago to 550,000 men in South Vietnam and his confidence in Cambodia to stand up to North Vietnamese forces."

Mr. Laird, who checked Vietnam peace talks while in Paris, said "Progress has not been made on that front."

Lebanese Held, Linked to Jews

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (AP).—Police reported today they have arrested Lebanese who sold Lebanese passports to Jews in Eastern Europe to enable them to escape to Israel.

Selim Mohammed Badra, 37, was said to have been part of an underground network organized by Israel's secret service.

He was arrested last Sunday as he passed through the north Lebanese frontier post at Arida on his return from Bulgaria, where he had established his headquarters, police said.

Milan Restaurant Fire

MILAN, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A fire today in the restaurant Regency caused damage estimated at more than \$100,000. The blaze was apparently caused by a short circuit, fire officials said. The director of the restaurant, which has a bar in the Grande Piazza, said he would remain closed until inspectors were taken about its future format.

WEATHER	
ALGERIA	0-7
AMSTERDAM	4-8
ANKARA	2-7
ATHENS	5-8
BAGDAD	10-15
BANGKOK	23-29
BELGRADE	4-20
BERLIN	2-7
BOMBAY	23-29
BUDAPEST	1-10
CAIRO	21-28
CARACAS	12-18
CHONGKING	55-65
COSTA RICA	11-22
DUBLIN	10-18
HONG KONG	23-29
INDIANAPOLIS	23-29
JAKARTA	23-29
JERUSALEM	10-18
LAHORE	10-18
LONDON	4-8
MANILA	23-29
MOSCOW	1-10
MUMBAI	23-29
NEW DELHI	23-29
NEW YORK	1-10
OSAKA	5-20
PARIS	4-20
PEKING	11-22
PRAGUE	4-20
RANGOON	23-29
SEOUL	23-29
SINGAPORE	23-29
TAIPEI	23-29
TOKYO	55-65
VIENNA	1-10
YOKOHAMA	55-65
ZURICH	4-20

COOL

This fabulous holiday spot has everything—magnificent beaches, pure air, superb hotels and restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, a luxurious casino with nightclub, concerts and roulette... plus year-round sunshine!

Let us tell you more... **Amia de Tarascon, Estoril, Portugal.**

كلذا من الاصل

Tenant Addresses Dinner S. Navy Chief Hears Officer in Plea for War Crimes Probe

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—A young naval officer, who has the Navy to convene an inquiry into the on of war crimes and atrocities in Vietnam, was invited to present his views Friday at a dinner here attended by the new Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr. (sp) Peter Dunkelberger, 35, Skokie, Okla., spoke for only one and a half at the dinner out 115 officers in the club of the Washington Yard.

with outspokenly anti-war views. Previously, the Navy has been discharging or isolating young officers such as Lt. Dunkelberger, a member of an anti-war group within the services called the Concerned Officers' Movement. The organization was started within the Navy and last July, shortly after Zumwalt was elevated to his post, its three founders, all lieutenants junior grade, were suddenly discharged when they made their anti-war views public. The organization now claims about 600 members throughout the military services, including about 20 officers in Vietnam. Adm. Zumwalt, who sports sideburns and has been relaxing Navy policy toward beards, long hair and beer in sailors' barracks ashore, could not be reached for comment yesterday. Until he was made chief of naval operations last summer at the age of 49, the youngest in Navy history, he served for nearly two years as naval commandant.

Robert Dole Takes Reins as GOP Head

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—Bob Dole took the reins of the Republican party leadership yesterday with a pledge of "unyielding loyalty to President Nixon and a firm conviction that the only way to win the election is to appoint a national chairman who is a Kansas conservative, in his own speech to the Republican national committee, which Friday elected him as the President's replacement. Rogers C.B. Mohr, 61, of Kansas City, Mo., had previously declared that his only responsibility is to the nation. He said he would have no part in any "purge" of Republicans who oppose Mr. Dole's policies and he appealed to his own critics within the party to "let petty, individual differences split us apart."

Mass Collision—Four persons died and a dozen were injured yesterday in an 18-vehicle pile-up on a superhighway near Ettlingen, West Germany. Police said it occurred as a thick wall of fog moved onto the road; when cars braked on entering the fog they were struck from behind. Five autos and a bus were burned up.



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'If I Make A Mistake, I'm Dead'

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—"I'm just holding my breath," said Irving Rose, the solitary security guard at an amusement center off Times Square on 43d Street. "I've been lucky so far, but if anything happens and I make a mistake, I'm dead."

Nun Says Conspiracy Charges Against Six Are 'Incredible'

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—Sister Beverly Bell is a Roman Catholic nun and an English teacher who worked with the poor in East Baltimore for five years and who, a few months ago, came here to do postgraduate work at George Washington University. Last Tuesday, in Harrisburg, Pa., a federal grand jury contended that Sister Beverly had tried to further and to effect a conspiracy to blow up heating tunnels in government buildings and to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, a presidential adviser.

penitentiary protesting the solitary confinement of the Rev. Philip Berrigan, a Jesuit priest listed in the indictment as a defendant. Sister Beverly said that she had never been in Lewisburg before, except to drive through it, that while there for the rally she entered no building, and that after about 1 1/2 hours she returned to Baltimore. To say that her visit in Lewisburg was in any way conspiratorial, she said, is "incredible."

Lyndon Johnson Out of Hospital

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson, his bout with viral pneumonia finished, returned home to the LBJ Ranch yesterday in what his doctors termed "good condition."

Charge of Shoplifting Cigars Placed Against Stewart Udall

By Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—Stewart L. Udall, former U.S. Secretary of the Interior, was arrested yesterday outside a drugstore in McLean, Va., and charged with concealment of merchandise, a one-cent package of cigars, police said. Mr. Udall, 50, told a reporter last night that his arrest was "just a horrible mistake... my vice is that I'm absent-minded." He said he accidentally forgot to pay a store clerk for the package of Cuesta Ray Cigars, which he had put into his suit coat pocket while looking for other merchandise.

Udall said he is now in private law practice here, said he has never been arrested "in my life before." He said that he was "confident" he would succeed in talking to someone at the Drug Authority to drop the charge. "Incredible to Me" Later last night, Mr. Udall said he had decided to fight the charge in court. "It's just incredible to me that this sort of thing can happen to an American. I want the whole story told in court so people can see what can happen to an absent-minded person."

Black Panther Guilty in Killing

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—A jury Friday night convicted a local Black Panther, Marshall E. Conway, of the first-degree murder of a city policeman last April.

Planes Strafe U.S. Tuna Boats Off Ecuador

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 17 (AP).—Unidentified fighter planes strafed two San Diego-owned tuna boats yesterday about 60 miles off the coast of Ecuador, according to radio reports from the vessels.

Pittsburgh Press End 2-Week Strike

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Printing press operators here yesterday accepted a new wage offer, ending a two-week strike that shut down both of Pittsburgh's daily newspapers, the Press and the Post-Gazette.

21 Saved on Burning Ship

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Fire gutted the superstructure of the Greek freighter San Onofre 40 miles south of the Louisiana coast yesterday. All 21 persons aboard were rescued.

Nixon Orders Reform of U.S. Criminal Code

Says Obsolete Laws
Should Be Discarded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—President Nixon yesterday directed the Justice Department to begin work immediately on streamlining the government's "sprawling and haphazard" code of criminal laws. Responding to the exhaustive and often controversial recommendations of a blue-ribbon commission submitted earlier this month, Mr. Nixon told Attorney General John N. Mitchell that he wanted a progress report within six months.

Witness Tentatively Places Miss Davis Near Murder Scene

By Wallace Turner

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Jan. 17 (UPI).—A prosecution witness has tentatively identified Angela Davis as being near the Marin County Courthouse on the day before a shooting in which a judge, two convicts and a friend of Miss Davis were killed. The story of Peter D. Fleming, a service station attendant, was revealed Friday when the transcript of his grand jury testimony was made public.

Mr. Fleming testified on Nov. 10, 1970, as one of 26 witnesses. The grand jury then indicted Miss Davis, a former faculty member at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Russell Magee, a convict who survived the shooting. The indictment accuses them of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy. In California, grand jury transcripts become public within a few weeks of the voting of an indictment. A 15-page portion of the testimony in this case was withheld from public release pending hearing of a motion by Magee's lawyers. [United Press International reported that Miss Davis's chief defense attorney said yesterday that his client was "the target of a vicious political frameup." Attorney Howard Moore Jr. of Atlanta said that the transcript of the grand jury indictment against the black militant was "one-sided."] Couple Asks Aid

Robert Dole Takes Reins as GOP Head

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Robert Dole Takes Reins as GOP Head

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—Bob Dole took the reins of the Republican party leadership yesterday with a pledge of "unyielding loyalty to President Nixon and a firm conviction that the only way to win the election is to appoint a national chairman who is a Kansas conservative, in his own speech to the Republican national committee, which Friday elected him as the President's replacement. Rogers C.B. Mohr, 61, of Kansas City, Mo., had previously declared that his only responsibility is to the nation. He said he would have no part in any "purge" of Republicans who oppose Mr. Dole's policies and he appealed to his own critics within the party to "let petty, individual differences split us apart."

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BAL

Against the Community

New York is not unfamiliar with the wry title "strike city." It has seen its newspapers closed down, its transit system grind to a halt, students stay out of classes and teachers stay away from students, garbage piled high in the streets and taxis vanishing from them, telephone wires cut by disgruntled repairmen and noisy demonstrators of all kinds parading in every public place. Firemen have taken "job action"—that euphemism for inaction—and now the policemen are doing the same.

New York City is not unique among metropolitan centers in being the target of strikes. And to its credit, let it be said that that complex agglomeration of assorted millions, that Baghdad-on-the-Rudson, whose feet shuffle through rubbishy streets but whose head is reaching ever higher toward the clouds, bears its tribulations well. With so many overt signs of institutional dissolution, some strange sense of community keeps New York in its characteristic restless, fruitful motion.

But the overt signs, here as elsewhere in an urbanized world, are deeply troubling. When radicals who despise the community as it exists plant bombs to try to break it up, that is revolution. But when the uniformed forces of the community, members of it (and by no means the least, economically), paid by it, and bound by oath to serve it, defy their obligations in their own presumed interests, something is gravely wrong. The New York police, for example, are not only defying court orders, but their "job action" itself is directed against a court decision affecting their pay.

The police situation, like that in every strike situation, is complex. So is that of the city which pays the policemen. But

whatever considerations of relative pay, injured pride, precedents in other strikes, caused the police mutiny, the fact is that a very basic element of community cohesiveness was sacrificed to the will of a group. The police inaction may differ from other strikes only in degree, but that degree registers a high-water mark in a rising tide of social discontent.

This discontent, to the extent that the police express it, seems to be less a matter of seeking objective goals than of attempting to find some new, workable units of human solidarity within the vast and formless mass that constitutes the overgrown political divisions of today's urban life. The instinct for cooperation which holds New York together in times of troubles does not affect policemen—or teachers, or sanitation workers, or transit workers, or telephone repairmen, or students—when their group interests seem to be at stake.

It is to remote a concept, its visible representatives, whether the mayor or the courts, the City Council or public opinion, carry less weight than the union representative—the tribal chief—or those who want to represent the union.

It is the most dangerous paradox of modern society that the more closely its elements are bound together, the more they resent their bonds; the more humans become dependent on their fellows, the more they seek to assert independence. No system—whether the full-fledged welfare states of Britain and Uruguay, the Socialist states of Poland and Czechoslovakia, the New Deal capitalism of the United States and Canada, the quasi-Fascism of Spain—has found a way out of this dilemma. Yet it is a problem that is as urgent as the pollution of the environment, and even more fundamental.

Britain's South African Dilemma

Britain is caught in a bind between scruples and politics—another bind, one should say, and a bind all too familiar to the United States. The immediate issue is whether to sell South Africa arms. Prime Minister Heath unquestionably abhors apartheid and would not wish to support it. But for the money and the chance of heading off the Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean—and its is said—of establishing his own leadership credibility, he evidently intends to sell frigates, reconnaissance planes and the like for use in patrolling strategic sea lanes.

The issue has been moved to the front burner at the current Commonwealth meeting in Singapore. The Commonwealth, of course, is a voluntarily multiracial association of Britain and some 30 of its former colonies, most of them severely sensitive, for both moral and political reasons, to apartheid and therefore strongly opposed to a British arms deal with Johannesburg. That Mr. Heath would even consider such a deal has severely frayed the ties of a Commonwealth which has served its members well; consummation of the deal could well break those ties.

For an American, it is a relatively simple matter to say that Britain's policy should be shaped by the self-evident horror of apartheid, or, contrarily, by the strategic necessity of facing off the Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean. As it happens, the Nixon administration, which has just decided to set up a "communications facility," on British-owned Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, is discreetly encouraging the latter view. And, indeed, there is a certain logic to this position.

South Africa may not have been precisely the country the President had in mind when he called upon other states to take more of their own defense responsibilities into their own hands. But the unavoidable implication of such a doctrine is that, once a given state harkens to it, the United States can hardly claim it meant the doctrine to apply only to those governments whose

domestic policies Washington approves. Years ago Britain was forced by diminishing resources into a "Nixon doctrine" of its own, so it is in even less of a position than the United States to back off from South Africa now.

The compromise which Mr. Heath seems to be assembling is to make the arms deal (after the Commonwealth Conference) but to call it a limited one involving arms unusable for domestic repression, and to try to shift the issue under debate from whether arms should be sold to South Africa, to whether each Commonwealth member should be allowed to make sovereign decisions in its own right. Beyond that, he appears to be counting on the self-interest and diplomatic initiative of other Commonwealth members to keep them in it, regardless of the South African deal.

For ourselves, we would focus on one particular foreign-policy aspect of the dilemma: the assumption that the Indian Ocean is in fact becoming an arena of big-power strategic competition, and that the West—either the United States or Britain or South Africa or somebody—must enter into it. This is the assumption behind the Diego Garcia base decision, a decision for which no public justification has been offered, and it is the assumption behind the administration's discreet support of a Heath arms deal.

Once again it appears that the United States is looking too quickly and too much in the direction of a military solution to a political problem. There is no public evidence that this administration, or its predecessor, has tried such diplomatic avenues as, for instance, summoning a conference of Indian Ocean states and users, or talking about the matter with the Soviet Union. If the requirements of high strategy are not examined more critically than they have been in the past, then the West will continue to feel itself forced to take steps offensive to its values—steps, moreover, of dubious benefit to its security in the end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Keeps Issues Alive

This procedure has two advantages: First, it keeps the great and fundamental questions before the people long enough so that tentative minds can get some coherent vision of where the nation stands and where it is going. Second, it enables the members to see the problems of the day, defense and social reconstruction, in relation to one another before they begin dealing in committee with their special parts of the whole.

The Congress of the United States doesn't debate the State of the Union message and the budget so much as it dismembers them. After some desultory observations for the press, often quite partisan in nature, the Congress will divide up the President's program and refer it to the various committees. There is no overall committee of the Congress that examines the President's total program or seeks outside testimony on how others see the state of the nation or the priorities of the budget.

Nor is there any committee of the Congress that can keep the House and Senate within a spending limit and make the separate committees choose their priorities and relate their expenditures to a total national goal. The result is that the United States is the only major nation in the world today whose cabinet cannot conduct a rational and predictable fiscal policy.

The problem is not that the members of the Armed Services Committee fail to scrutinize the defense budget—though they often tend to become salesmen for the Pentagon's request—but that they do not scrutinize defense expenditures in relation to health or welfare expenditures.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

China and the World

By supporting America's reluctance to give China her UN seat Britain is doing something which the Canadians, the Italians and the French have all abandoned. And Britain risks missing the boat.

After a long period of withdrawal the Chinese are now coming back into the real world. Britain should recognize realities too. It is fanciful to think that one day even the Americans might exchange ambassadors with Peking while Britain remains stuck with a petrified policy of no change?

—From the Guardian (London).

The Polaroid Method

It is refreshing to find someone scoring vain gestures against apartheid in South Africa and challenging it on the only ground where it is vulnerable. More international firms controlling factories there should follow the example of the Polaroid Corporation of America and insist on improving the salaries, opportunities and education of their non-white employees. The ultimate impossibility of maintaining the industrial color bar would then be recognized by those on both sides who imagine that white supremacy can be maintained, or overturned, only by force.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 18, 1896

MADRID—Despite official contradiction, pessimistic reports continue to prevail concerning the progress of the Cuban insurrection. There is talk of the unsatisfactory attitude of a section of the volunteers who so far have remained loyal; also of Marshal Campo's health and spirits; and lastly of the Marshal's reiteration of his assurance not to resign; it is understood that he is willing to accept his recall should it be in the interest of his country.

Fifty Years Ago

January 18, 1921

VIENNA—A mutiny has broken out among certain of General Zeligowsky's troops, who complained particularly of their rations. Conflicts took place in the streets of Vienna in which grenades were used. There were several victims among the civil population. Fights have also occurred in Sviestitsani, and the railroad between that town and Turount has been destroyed. The Lithuanian government has addressed a protest to the League of Nations.



The 187th State-of-the-Union

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Within the next few days President Nixon will deliver the 187th State of the Union address in person to the members of the House and Senate, and a few days later he will publish his budget. Then an old and unfortunate thing will happen.

Very quickly the President's broad sweep and over-view of the condition of the nation, and his definition of priorities in the budget, will tend to get lost in debate. Not debate on the total picture and priorities of the President, but on his one piece of it, each torn out of the larger concept.

This would not happen in a parliamentary democracy and need not happen under the congressional system, but it does. In the House of Commons, for example, several days could be set aside for general debate on the state of the nation. The leader of the opposition would make a considered response to the prime minister's speech. Other members, for and against the prime minister, would then debate the address, and at the end there would be a summation by the leaders of both parties.

Keeps Issues Alive

This procedure has two advantages: First, it keeps the great and fundamental questions before the people long enough so that tentative minds can get some coherent vision of where the nation stands and where it is going. Second, it enables the members to see the problems of the day, defense and social reconstruction, in relation to one another before they begin dealing in committee with their special parts of the whole.

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On Basis of Past

As the National Urban Coalition said in its report on national priorities the other day, budget allocations are often determined through what might be called the "let's-see-what-we-gave-them-last-year-and-give-them-a-little-more-this-year" approach; the budget is prepared without any prior public scrutiny, and "at no time does any one body in Congress consciously and deliberately scrutinize the budget as a whole, with an eye toward setting overall priorities."

One reason for this, of course, is that the chairman of the various committees are very jealous of their prerogative. They like their isolated domains, and would not welcome any overall legislative

committee looking at the big picture and setting a total budget ceiling which might limit their freedom of decision.

The result of this is that the Congress of the United States, like many other American institutions today, tends to be dominated by specialists, who know a great deal about their separate subjects but very little about the whole. Each is managing a little bit of the machine, but is often unacquainted with or ill-informed about its related parts and sometimes is remarkably vague about where it's going or whether it's on course.

The founding fathers were clear about the duty of the President to keep the great questions for decision before the Congress and the people. They said in the Constitution that "he shall from time to time give to the Congress information on the state of the union," and, except for William Henry Harrison, who died one month after taking office, and James A. Garfield, who was assassinated, the tradition has been maintained.

What the founders could not possibly have foreseen was that public questions in America could become so complicated, and private distractions so numerous. But anyway, they provided a simple remedy: that the President should

call the clan together once in a while and sort out the big things from the little things, which is the original dilemma of the human race.

This is at least what the State of the Union message is all about. It is an attempt to reduce diversity to identity. It's the President's map of the year. His staff has been working on the budget since the last daffodils, and he has been working on his speech for weeks.

There is a lot of talk around here about congressional reform; the 92d Congress—getting rid of the seniority system, letting members vote privately to banish obvious duds, and other sensible things—but nothing dramatic is going to be done on all this.

Still, the Congress has moved a little in the last session. It has challenged without a fuss presidential power to make war and even threatened to cut-off funds from ridiculous adventures, which is not much, but something.

So maybe there could be a debate about the State of the Union message and the budget before the Congress falls down into the annual argument over the Senate rules. It could give us a clue about where we are all going, and some of the passengers might like to know.

The Cambodian Dilemma

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—A U.S.-South Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia was under consideration in 1967, but has been postponed as a result of Chester Bowles' diplomatic mission to Phnom Penh in January, 1968. The account of this operation is now told by the former U.S. ambassador to India in his forthcoming book "Promises to Keep," to be published by Harper and Row.

Bowles, whose career in public service spanned 20 years, sent me galley proofs of the pertinent section of his memoirs plus a letter which said in part:

"In 1968 the military had been pressing hard for an invasion of Cambodia to clean out the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops that were stationed there. However, several of the key people in the State Department felt (as I did) that such an attack would be a serious mistake.

"I assumed that my mission was designed to stall Pentagon pressure for direct military action into Cambodia. I had known [Frank] Sihanouk over a period of many years and while I was fully conscious of his idiosyncracies, I also felt it was a mistake to write him off. I once wrote a memorandum to Dean Rusk in which I said we would be better off in Southeast Asia if we had four Sihanouks, i. e. in Vietnam, Laos and Thailand as well as in Cambodia.

"Sihanouk admitted to me privately that he could not really control the border situation; indeed he also made it clear that while he felt the U.S. policies in Southeast Asia were wrong, he primarily feared the Chinese; certainly he had no use for the North Vietnamese or, indeed, any Vietnamese. Nevertheless, our discussions had the effect of stalling our move into Cambodia for two years, which I believe was worthwhile.

"Following our invasion in the spring of 1970, the North Vietnamese are in a position to apply whatever pressure they can still muster against either Cambodia or South Vietnam, if Cambodia is overrun we will be in serious difficulty. Since early 1967 the Viet Cong

North Vietnamese had used Cambodia extensively as a base. From them there were large concentrations of Hanoi's forces on the border with South Vietnam, and an extensive network of roads, ammunition dumps and training camps.

The 'Sihanouk Road'

This position was subsequently outlined to me in Saigon by Brig. Gen. J. A. McChristian, U.S. chief of intelligence for Vietnam. Gen. William C. Westmoreland told me on April 20, 1968 that a "Sihanouk road" had been developed to supply Communist troops and that Cambodia "was functioning as a sanctuary. I confirmed this in helicopter visits to U.S. Special Forces outposts along the Cambodian border up to Laos.

Nevertheless, Washington was reluctant to support its officers in the field. When Gen. Larson commented publicly that there were 10,000 North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, Secretary of State Rusk denied it. On June 1, I discussed this at a small White House lunch with President Johnson and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara.

McNamara agreed with Rusk and argued that the defense intelligence agency had no "confirmed" evidence of the presence in Cambodia of enemy units. Johnson merely looked quizzical, putting his right earlobe in silence. The attitude of Rusk is inferentially explained by Bowles in his book. He writes:

"My mission was calculated to head off a major intrusion of the United States into Cambodia to root out the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces established there. Such an invasion appeared to me and to many people in the [State] Department, including, I am told, Dean Rusk, as one more dangerous mistake."

Bowles reached Phnom Penh Jan. 8, 1968. At first the Cambodians pretended that any Viet Cong crossing into Cambodia were immediately dismissed. Later Sihanouk volunteered that "the world not object to the United States engaging in 'hot pursuit' in populated areas of Cambodia," al-

though he couldn't say this publicly. Bowles concludes: "It never occurred to any of us that less than two years later we would actually invade to purge against Ho. Himself, publicly apologized. Truong Chinh was then forced from office but remained a member of the Politburo.

In 1960 Truong Chinh made a comeback as chairman of the standing committee of the National Assembly. Over the years he has continued to argue against what he termed 'loss of discipline on the collectives and in the ranks of the National Liberation Front, in which Duan had played a large organizational role in the South in the late forties.

In carefully worded speeches Truong Chinh criticized the summary execution of guerrilla assassins which culminated in the 1968 Tet offensive against the cities. Instead he urged a protracted war to wear down the United States.

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Letters

On Norman Mailer

To devote two whole days book review columns to the final parings of that All-American Norman Mailer, as Christen Lehmann-Haupt has done, is attributed to a projection of own narcissism to the reading public. Most of us await Mailer's sseration on anything—even things he may conceivably be something about—as breathless as, say, a lengthy and detailed report in German on the activities of the Luxembourg labor strike movement for 1967.

The moon adventure failed out for a work of art with a like 'Moon's Hope,' or 'Moon's Eye' or even 'Journey to the Edge Night'—all titles unfortunately ready used in other contexts—though—but couldn't we get Sak-Knutrick, instead?

JOHN T. DWYER
Wuppertal-Barmen, W. Ger.

Fitting

In connection with Egyptian cign Minister Ri's de con (CET, Jan. 11) that it is the "of the Big Four to impose y on the Middle East, it is to remind the Big Four of ancient truth: a good deed goes unpunished.

WALTER WYSE
Athens.

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Asian Leader sees No Break in Arms Issue

Commonwealth Aides seek to Avoid Clash

By Henry Kamin

NGAPORE, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The Minister Lee Kuan Yew, man of the Commonwealth conference, said yesterday that "a large area of common agreement" was being maintained in the...

Key Passage... Mr. Lee said that he expected allies to maintain their positions on the South African question...

Mr. Lee said that he expected allies to maintain their positions on the South African question about bringing the issue to a head here...

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LAST STOP—Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, winding up a European fact-finding tour, was received yesterday in Bonn by Chancellor Willy Brandt. With them are Averell Harriman and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Muskie Shows Optimism After Kosygin Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie said yesterday that his four-hour meeting with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin Friday had left him encouraged about the prospects for an agreement on limiting strategic arms and for further joint Soviet-American scientific projects...

Chilean Leader Informs U.S. Of Desire for Good Relations

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP)—Salvador Allende, the president of Chile, has informed the Nixon administration of his desire to maintain good relations with the United States...

Mr. Allende made it clear that he means to work within the international system despite his recognition of Cuba, which was expelled from the Organization of American States in 1962...

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Optimism on New Regime Fades in Poland

By James Feron

WARSAW, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Expressions of disillusion appear to be seeping through some levels of Polish society as the new government of Edward Gierk, the Communist party leader, nears its first month in office...

The optimism that swept the nation with Wladyslaw Gomulka's resignation as party chief can still be felt, observers note, but it is tinged now with impatience and distrust...

Some Poles, especially the shipyard workers who began the riots, remain obviously dissatisfied. "We others wait somewhat impatiently to see how the many economic directives and expressions of intent will be translated into reality..."

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Montecristo Isle To Be Preserved

By James Feron

ROME, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The government announced last night that it was not selling the island of Montecristo, a tiny, uninhabited granite rock in the Tyrrhenian Sea made famous by the 19th-century French novelist Alexandre Dumas...

The four-square-mile island will become a nature reserve, a statement by the agriculture minister said. The decision ended months of speculation about Montecristo. There were reports that the state wanted to sell it...

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For further information: OFICINA DE PROMOCION DE LA MODA ESPAÑOLA, Ministerio de Información y Turismo, Avda. del Generalísimo, 39, Madrid 16, SPAIN

3,000 Protest Order To Deport Dutschke LONDON, Jan. 17 (UPI)—About 3,000 students from ten British universities demonstrated peacefully today against the government's decision to deport Rudi Dutschke, the former West German student leader...

At Least 16 Die In West Bengal Wave of Violence CALCUTTA, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—At least 16 persons were killed in bomb attacks and political clashes in India's problem state of West Bengal today and yesterday, police said tonight...

Guards Discover Bomb At Allende's Palace SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—A dynamite bomb set to be touched off by a passing car was discovered by the gates of the presidential palace at Valparaiso yesterday, shortly before President Salvador Allende drove through to attend a cabinet meeting...

Paul Gekker, 53, Federal Reserve Economist, Dies WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP)—Paul Gekker, 53, senior economist in the International Finance Division of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, died yesterday...



SLIDE, SISTER, SLIDE—Two Roman Catholic nuns whooshed down the square of Forno near Parma, Italy.

Advertisement for LIDO amusement park, featuring a large 'LIDO' logo and text about the park's location and facilities.

Advertisement for Schrodter to see Kosygin, mentioning a meeting between West German Foreign Minister Gerhart Schröder and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Advertisement for Japan, Germany Said To Plan Atom-Ship, discussing a proposed nuclear-powered container ship project.

Stennis's New Tune

A Vietnam Hawk's Sound of the Dove

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON (WP).— "I think that the extent to which the Vietnam war problem was a civil war was not fully recognized in the beginning. The speaker? Would you believe, Sen. John Stennis, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee? There was more. "I totally reject the concept advocated from time to time," Sen. Stennis said, "that the President has certain inherent powers as commander in chief which enable him to extensively commit major forces to combat without congressional consent. As one senator, I am striving to help perfect a more realistic method that Congress shall use in providing explicit authority for the President to repel an attack, but requiring congressional authorization before hostilities can be extended for an appreciable time."

When the powerful but soft-spoken partisan of U.S. policy in Vietnam addressed a Jackson, Miss., Chamber of Commerce-sponsored seminar last week, he was by no means joining the peace movement or advocating some pell-mell rush out of Indochina. Indeed, in the final hours of the last Congress, Sen. Stennis had made sure that proposed amendments to limit presidential actions in Cambodia, or elsewhere in the war zone, would not foreclose the President's authority to take whatever action he finds "reasonably necessary, within reasonable limitations of time," to protect U.S. troops.

Disengagement Sought

But Sen. Stennis, like the doves, wanted the course of U.S. policy to be disengagement, not escalation. More than that, Mr. Stennis, too, is saying "No more Vietnams," and he is indicating some readiness to go part of the way down the road with the Senate liberals to try to assure that result.

SALT Begins To Go Back Over the Same Ground

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON (WP).— The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks now have reached a point where history is repeating itself, at least to the degree that it ever really does. What is not at issue is whether it would be in the American interest to accept the Soviet proposal, made in December at the last SALT round in Helsinki, to start with an agreement only to limit rival anti-missile systems.

There are two points of repetitive history involved. One has to do with switching of positions by Moscow and Washington. The other has to do with the old problem of whether half a loaf is better than none.

As to the first, SALT originated from a proposal by former President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966 to try for an agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of rival ABM systems. Moscow's response was that ABMs were only defensive and that any meaningful arms agreement should cover both offensive and defensive nuclear weapons systems. It was this latter basis that SALT began in late 1969.

Difficult Issues

More than a year of SALT has disclosed such difficult issues that the Russians, so they have said, suggested that two superpowers try first for an agreement limited to defensive systems, that is, to ABM systems alone. In short, they seemed to be agreeing to what Mr. Johnson had proposed four years earlier.

Now the Nixon administration is resisting an ABM-only agreement on the grounds that in those four years, offensive Soviet power, especially the massive SS-9 missile, has grown so enormously that it must be curbed if any agreement is to be meaningful.

Some here suspect that the hang-up at SALT over the American refusal to include, at Soviet demand, the U.S. forward based systems (tactical aircraft in Western Europe and on carriers) is simply a Moscow device to force an ABM-only agreement. There is no doubt that Soviet negotiators have expressed great interest in forestalling the installation of the American Safeguard ABM system.

Mr. Nixon now knows that in the coming session of Congress there will be calls for accepting an ABM-only agreement. A number of outside experts already are on record for that and others can be expected to say so shortly. Inside the administration, both the left and the right of the interminable arguments over the SALT talks currently appear to be in substantial agreement that it would be a mistake to accept the Soviet proposal.

The Half-Loaf

This is the argument over half a loaf. It is said that the SS-9s are such a threat they must be curbed. They are unwilling to accept only the current Soviet bait in deployment, knowing it has lapsed before and could resume again. Furthermore, they expect the SS-9s to have MIRV warheads and improved guidance before long and the combination they see as too much of a threat to America's land-based Minuteman missiles, including the Minuteman-3s already with MIRV capability.

It is arguments such as these we will be hearing in Congress and within the administration in the coming weeks and months.

This new emphasis on Sen. Stennis does not represent a sudden or mass turnabout by those senators who have supported the Vietnam war—it is rather one step in an evolutionary process that has materialized during the agonizing years of the war. This evolution, while never so evident in public as the growing protest of those who opposed the war, is at least equally significant in the long run—if not more so.

The point at which the disaffection in hawkish ranks began to reveal itself can be marked with considerable precision. It was on July 10, 1967, Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Ga., the Senate's most prestigious member and Sen. Stennis's predecessor as Armed Services Committee chairman, served notice that the executive branch, in its readiness to commit forces abroad, had finally—in his view—gone too far.

Devoted to Defense

"Mr. President," he told a hushed Senate, "I have spent most of my career here in the Senate laboring and working to try to assure that the armed strength of these United States is sufficient to defend the people of this country—but I have not spent that time and effort striving to create forces that would be sent all over the world under such circumstances as those people are doing."

"Senators might say: 'There are only about 100 of them—about 60 Air Force people and 45 paratroopers.' But Mr. President, Vietnam started out with a force not much larger than this..." Sen. Stennis, commending Sen. Russell's wisdom, said, "If we have not already learned a lesson by going in alone (in Vietnam) and getting unnecessarily involved on the other side of the world, we will never learn it."

The sudden line-drawing by Sen. Russell and Sen. Stennis on what was quite a small matter in the Johnson administration's eyes, but the executive branch like a thunderbolt. Because the Russells and the Stennises took the position that only U.S. power has been committed, it must be vigorously supported to sustain American honor, that warning did not then halt or impede the further increase of U.S. forces in Vietnam. But it was a danger flag flying over different involvements elsewhere.

Back to '54 Stand

So, in a way, Sen. Stennis, last week in Jackson, was coming back to where he had been in 1954—but recognizing now that the ability of the United States to wield its power as it wished had diminished drastically in the intervening years. Sen. Stennis declared, "The point I cannot too strongly emphasize is that those who have served in Vietnam should not feel their service has been in vain." He had come full circle, with a war and a severe challenge to American honor in between.



A "resettled" South African child.

Pack, Black Man, and Move

By Nadine Gardiner

JOHANNESBURG.—Americans who are repelled by a color bar, but are at least prepared to consider that the South African "separate development" political philosophy of apartheid may be something other than Jim Crow legislation under another name, have said that they did not know what to think of the South African government's resettlement schemes for blacks. Living so far away, ignorant of local conditions, is one qualified to judge?

The are many white South Africans living in the country who express similar reservations. Isn't decentralization vital for industrialized countries? Isn't it a good idea to clear rural slums? Policies aside—and in South Africa, separate development purports to aim at the eventual partition of the country, along lines laid down exclusively by the whites, between black and white—don't the industrial planners and community development experts know best?

I would say to Americans what I have said to my fellow white South Africans. You know well enough to eat when hungry, don't you? To burn on the heat when you're cold? To choose a place to live at the rent you can afford, on a transport route convenient to your work, and the pursuit of your interests?

No Expertise Needed

That is all the expertise needed to judge the reasonable needs of any fellow human being. Forget about his color or what he was used to; he hungers, thirsts, and must work for a living just as you do. It is too easy for us to shelter behind the analyses of the behavioral sciences, that serve to rationalize the American "hamlet" system in Vietnam as the "restructuring" of society rather than the waging of war, and the crypto-behavioral theory of apartheid that rationalizes arbitrary resettlement in South Africa on the premise that affinity of skin-color and race overrides all other human needs.

In South Africa, in ten years, 900,000 black people have been moved from their homes because the lands on which they were living—and some had been settled up to a hundred years—have been declared "black spots" in a white area. The blacks have had no choice. The moves are decreed under laws they had no voice in making, since they had no vote. They are poor people, who live humbly where they are, do not imagine that they are set down in some sort of model village, the shell of a bright new community waiting to be inhabited.

Nadine Gardiner lives in Johannesburg. Her most recent novel is "A Guest of Honour." This article is a New York Times special feature.

The bit of ground may be near a white town where work is available, or may not—it has not proved to be part of the "planning" to insure in advance that those who lose employment by the move shall be provided with alternative employment where they are ordered to live. Some settlements consist entirely of unemployed—officially termed "surplus people," "redundant people," "non-productive people"—swept out of the towns since they cannot serve as units of labor.

The physical conditions of resettlement are practically, without exception, of such desolation that, confronted with them, one is almost unable to think beyond bread and saltines. The sense of urgency aroused on behalf of people who are reduced to a search for food to make

a fire, a bucket of clean water to drink, 20 cents to pay a busfare to a clinic, is inclined to set the mind safely on ameliorating such unthinkable concrete hardships. Newspaper accounts of the conditions have led the public of Johannesburg, for example, to do what is known locally as "opening his heart" to pour forth from the cornucopia of white plenty, blankets, food and medicine to warm, feed and tend the tented black "towns."

This is done in the name of common humanity. But in the name of common humanity, how do white people manage to close their minds to the implications of the resettlement policy while at the same time "opening their hearts" to its callous and incredible results? In the second richest country in Africa, in the new decade of the 20th century, choosing to manipulate the lives of a voteless and powerless indigenous majority in accordance with a theory of color preference, we in South Africa are reproducing the conditions of our own soil and century European famine victims allowed to labor under suffering in another country.

Catonsville

The Berrigan's full emergence as leaders of the militant Catholic left came in May, 1968, when they and seven others burned draft files in Catonsville, Md., and then voluntarily gave themselves up to the police. For this, both were sentenced to three years in prison.

But in April, 1970, they did not turn themselves in to begin serving their sentences. Phil allowed himself to be caught ten days later, but Dan managed to remain fugitive for four or five months, giving interviews to newspapers and magazines and even preaching a sermon in a Philadelphia church before the FBI caught up with him on Block Island.

Dan Berrigan explained his decision to become a fugitive this way: "The courts have become more and more the instruments of the war-makers, of blacks who are having this experience forced upon them in South Africa there is no appeal. As for the whites—if our hearts were ever really to be opened perhaps all we should find would be graven there, this comment from one of the inhabitants of a resettlement: 'You can't say no to a white man.'"

Interviews with numerous Viet Cong prisoners and defectors, conducted by the Rand Corp., the U.S. Information Agency and the American military itself, have shown almost no correlation between crop-spraying and the enemy's capacity to obtain food. Surveys of Vietnamese civilians indicate, however, that they blame herbicides for all kinds of real and imaginary ills. One peasant typically attributed his daughter's death to defoliation—even though defoliants were not used within 50 miles of his village.

Berrigan Brothers Caught In 'Agony of the Times'

By J. Anthony Lukas

NEW YORK (NYT).—When Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation finally captured the Rev. Daniel J. Berrigan on Block Island last August, one of them is said to have inhaled under his breath: "Ad majorem dei gloriam" (the Jesuit motto meaning "For the greater glory of God.")

Considering the Catholic background of many FBI men, it would not be surprising if some agents regarded Dan Berrigan's pursuit as a holy mission. For Dan and his brother Philip are very different from the Barry Fitzgerald-at-Notre-Dame image of the Irish Roman Catholic priest.

The Berrigans, sons of a second-generation Irish-American railroad engineer, began their religious careers in orthodox enough fashion: Dan, by undertaking the rigorous, 13-year training to become a Jesuit, Phil, a Josephite, by serving urban parishes and schools in New Orleans, Washington and Baltimore. As late as 1962, a young pacifist described Dan as a "chubby, well-fed" priest musing "pontifications."

But in the mid-60s, both men became caught up in the agony of their times. For Dan, the compelling issue was Vietnam. Much influenced by the French worker-priests who had fought in the resistance, he began to protest the war with fasts, picketing, sit-ins and teach-ins.

For Phil, then a curate in a black ghetto parish in Baltimore, the radicalizing issue was race. Rejecting the traditional isolated stands of the church, he worked with CORE and the Urban League, went on freedom rides in the South, raised scholarship funds for black students.

The Defendants

The Rev. Philip F. Berrigan, 47, a pacifist priest, is now serving a three-and-a-half-year sentence in the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., for destruction of Selective Service records in Catonsville, Md., in 1968. He was also convicted in a 1967 raid by pacifists in which blood was poured on draft files in Baltimore and was sentenced to six years on that charge. He was to have surrendered April 8, 1970, to begin his sentence after losing appeals to higher courts. He did not surrender and was arrested as a fugitive April 21 by the FBI.

Edgar Ahmad, 40, of Chicago, is a fellow of the Adlai Stevenson Institute for International Affairs at the University of Chicago. A citizen of Pakistan, Mr. Ahmad holds a doctorate from Princeton and has been at the institute for more than a year, working in the field of social change and international relations. He has written a number of articles on revolutionary and guerrilla movements and government responses to them. His wife, Julie, is a teacher. They have no children. Friends say that they were married by the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, brother of Father Philip, in Connecticut. His father, a Pakistani official, was assassinated when Mr. Ahmad was a child.

The Rev. Neil Raymond McLaughlin, 30, a priest, had been assigned to St. Martin's parish, in a black area of West Baltimore. He was ordered to leave his assignment last February after he admitted tampering with draft records in 1969. While

awailing a new assignment, received \$242 monthly from the archdiocese and had odd jobs to add to his income. The Rev. Joseph Reese, 38, a priest in the Baltimore Archdiocese, was ordained seven years ago. He was assistant pastor at St. Vincent de Paul Church in Baltimore until last February, when he was relieved of his duties, admitting tampering with draft records. He was ordered to leave his home with Father McLaughlin awaiting assignment. He has publicly said that he is a member of the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives, he said that the Berrigan era were not members and that the conspiracy planning a bombing or kidnapping.

the sanctity of life that they could never threaten death.

- The Catholic resistance had been so disturbed by even the slight force required to get past clerks at the Catonsville draft board that the destruction of most other draft records was conducted at night to avoid any need for physical constraint. Considerable constraint would be required in any kidnapping.
- The Berrigans have operated rather shrewdly underground. It is difficult to believe they would plan such a complex operation while in prison and all their communications were subject to official scrutiny. Many of the specific acts alleged in the indictment concern the passing of communications to and from the Berrigans.
- On the other hand:
- In some conspiracies alleged by the government—notably that of the Chicago Eight—the defendants came from widely divergent segments of the movement and some did not even know each other. Catholic activists concede that most of those involved in last week's indictment come from the same religious community and had worked together.

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Sister Elizabeth McAlister The Rev. Philip Berrigan

Sketches of the Accused

Following are sketches of those indicted in connection with alleged plot to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President, and to blow up heating systems in federal buildings of those listed as co-conspirators but not indicted, as come by The Associated Press and The New York Times.

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Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or note.

Eurobonds

North Americans Back in Market, Cutting Coupon Level 1/4 Point

By Condon Bakstansky
PARIS, Jan. 17—It was a merry all over on the Eurobond market last week. Interest rates dropped another notch, a total of new issues announced or offered in 1971 ranged through the \$200 million level as though it were a new year and the first North American flotation of the new year made an appearance. Steady visitors of "another 18," while admittedly pressure were popping up around market seemingly impervious to the old digestive problems associated with a stable run of issues.

The North American issues: Both from American International Telephone and Telegraph's subsidiary International Standard Electric Corp. and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. ISEC has announced a \$25 million, 15-year issue and Ontario a \$85 million, 15-year issue and a \$5 million, 15-year issue. Both carry indications of an 8 1/2 percent coupon, with a quarter-point from the previous prevailing rate. At the same time, Iceland's 10 million, 15-year offering had a coupon slaved to 8 3/4 percent from 9 percent and was led at 99 to yield 8.87 to maturity. And the Italian state bank's \$25 million, 15-year issue came out with an 8 3/4 percent coupon at par.

On the secondary market, Iceland promptly went to 100 1/4, which cut the yield to under 8.75 percent, and Ferrovie ticked on a point or so to put the yield in the 8.80 range. A dip was the downward trend noted on the dollar market.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970, Jan. 11. Rows include: Commodity Index, Currency in circ., Total loans, Steel prod., Auto production, Daily oil prod., Freight car loadings, Elec Pwr, kwh-r., Business failures.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: December, Prior Month, 1969, November, Prior Month, 1969. Rows include: Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Personal income, Money supply, Consumer's Price Index, Contracts contracts, Exports, Imports.

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, overhangs, fixed, of electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

With rates moving under 6 percent on the short-term Euro-dollar market, cash looking for a high yield is apparently not confining itself to the new issues. Investors looking at small all (Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

New Inflationary Pressures Hit U.S. Economy; Stock Market Up Slightly on Heavy Volume

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The rising tide of support for some form of government intervention to control inflation swelled last week after sharp price increases on several key construction products were announced by the Bethlehem Steel Corp.

Although the nation's second largest steel producer indicated it felt amply justified in raising base prices by more than 12 percent because of its sorely depressed profit situation, the price action was quickly denounced publicly by the White House and privately by many other commentators. And yesterday, the nation's top producer, U.S. Steel, said it was raising prices by 6.3 percent on major construction products.

As the business week ended on Friday, it was uncertain what the next move in the well-watched chess game would be, but the ultimate outcome seemed to be assured: it would be this: More "lawboning" by the administration to head off excessively high price and wage increases plus tougher actions to implement the vocalizing than those taken in the lumber, copper and oil price actions in the last two years.

That subject is likely to be a central theme of the annual State of the Union, budget and economic reports to be issued by the administration in the next two weeks. These documents very likely will stress the need for wage-price restraint to accompany the liberal fiscal policy that will be pursued in the next fiscal year. They will probably project a sliding unemployment rate, lessened inflation and strong growth in an economy throwing off sufficient revenues to hold the deficit perhaps below \$10 billion.

Congressional Hearings

The general economic situation—6 percent unemployment and 5 percent inflation—will also get an extensive public airing starting Friday when the Congressional Joint Economic Committee starts hearings even before all of the administration's messages are made public. The group will also look into the deteriorating financial situation of state and local governments.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market scored big gains last week, the fourth consecutive week that both markets advanced.

Brokers noted that they were particularly pleased with the performance of the Counter market and attributed it to the steadily increasing participation by the general public.

However, they stressed that the growing interest by small investors in the Counter issues is still of modest proportions and is concentrated mostly in quality issues. In commenting on this, one broker said, "Let's hope they suddenly don't go wild and start buying the cats and dogs."

The better performance of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index, which ended on Friday at 23.52, up 0.43 for the week. Volume on the Amex rose to 21,567,895 shares from 18,053,045 shares in the preceding week. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues traded Over-the-Counter climbed 13.17 points to end the week at 380.13. This was the indicator's biggest weekly rise in months. Among the better gainers in the Counter market, Tampax soared 7; Cosmatically Yours gained 3 1/2; Alexander & Alexander climbed 3 1/2; Alplex Computer was up 4 1/4; First Boston Corp. rose 2 1/2; Gaynor-Stafford, Inc. advanced 2 1/2; and Brenco, Inc. jumped 2 points.

Institutional buying and the easier credit policy of the Federal Reserve Board sent most of the bank issues higher in very active trading. Pittsburgh National was up 3; the National Bank of Detroit gained 3 1/2; Fidelity Corp. of Pennsylvania added 2 and Mellon National rose 1 1/2 points. Dealer and institutional buying buoyed the insurance group on moderate trading. Franklin Life advanced 3 while Connecticut General and Crum Foster each added 1 1/2 points.

Fear of Exacerbation

Critics complained that the steel-price increases jeopardized hopes for any significant improvement this year in the battle to curb cost-push inflation and would tend to harden steel labor's posture in wage bargaining this summer. One observer noted that there was hope—and some evidence—around the middle of last year that the pace of price inflation

Over-Counter Market

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various companies like Knudsen Corp, Koss Electronics, Kresler, etc.

High Low Last Change

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including AAI Corp, Aetna, Aetna Life, etc.

High Low Last Change

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Acme, Adams, Adams Express, etc.

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Big Sateside savings on Delta jets! Delta Air Lines advertisement with route map and promotional text.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Table of domestic bond sales with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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Foreign Bonds

Table of foreign bond sales with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stock sales with columns for Stock, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

NORTHERN TRUST BANK THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY 50 SOUTH LASALLE STREET AT MONROE CHICAGO 60606 • Financial 6-5500 • Member FDIC

Table of bank stock quotations with columns for Stock, Price, and Change.

Table of international bonds with columns for Bond, Price, and Change.

Table of international bonds with columns for Bond, Price, and Change.

هناك من العمل

Sells Holdings, Quits Posts

Cornfeld Ends His Ties With the IOS Empire

By Victor Lusinchi

ENEWA, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Cornfeld has sold his stock in Investors Overseas Securities and resigned his remaining functions in the mutual fund complex that he founded...

president as well as of chief executive officer to Mr. Slater, former head of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance...



Bernard Cornfeld

Nader Visits Japan, Assails Safety Rules

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Ralph Nader yesterday accused Japanese automobile manufacturers of maintaining a double standard in the automobile industry...

Japan since Tuesday on a lecture and inspection tour undertaken by Yomiuri Shimbun, a daily newspaper...

In his news conference, Mr. Nader asked the Japanese government to recommend legislation that would bring Japanese safety standards closer to those of the United States...

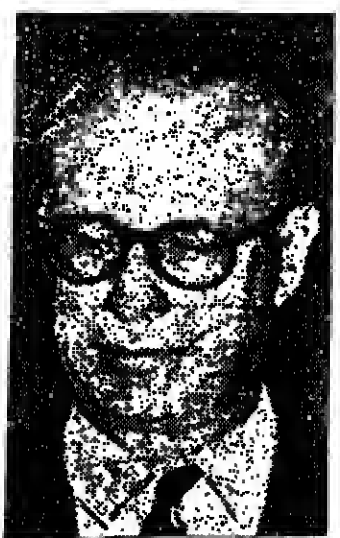
Instead of defining a safety defect only as a problem capable of causing a fatality or a fire, he suggested the Japanese follow the American example in labeling as defective anything likely to cause "loss of vehicle control, fire, property damage or any type of crash."

World's Major Oil Firms Unite

(Continued from Page 1) terday sent Under-Secretary of State John N. Irwin on a mission to three Middle East oil-producing countries to try to avert the threatened oil crisis...

Petroleum, all numbered as major producers. The companies said their team would be prepared to meet with the OPEC countries whenever and wherever they wished...

a further temporary transportation adjustment for Libyan crude oil (acknowledging Libya's favorable geographic position west of the closed Suez Canal) and adjustments for other short-haul crudes...



John N. Irwin 2d, who is on a U.S. oil mission to the Middle East.

He will also confer with "appropriate" officials of these governments. The trip is expected to last a week to ten days...

Their statement read, in part: "The continuous series of claims which have been, and are being made by individual member countries of OPEC have been causing us great concern..."

Such an agreement, as envisioned by the oil companies, would be for five years, after which it would be subject to review...

The supplies of oil at stake are vital for much of the Western world, if not for the United States. Europe draws 75 percent of its crude oil from the Middle East and North Africa...

N. Y. Stocks Are Firm, Volume Is Heavy

(Continued from Page 7) Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration, the second reduction in six weeks, reflected the continued large inflow of funds to lending institutions...

Price changes were small each day and, on balance, were upward. The rising course of the last two months was thus maintained without any real correction so far...

With the Federal Reserve and the major commercial banks taking additional steps to make credit easier to obtain, the money and capital markets boomed last week, showing as much, or perhaps more, strength than they exhibited in their explosive action last November...

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 7) locations on new issues have moved their buying even further down the coupon range on the secondary market. Having moved into the 7 percent coupon bonds trading at a discount, they are showing up in such issues as Caisse Nationale des Telecommunications 6 3/4s due 1982...

Over-the-Counter Market

Table with columns for High, Low, Last, Net, and various stock symbols like Southland Corp, Southwest Airlines, etc.

Market Averages

Table showing Dow Jones, S&P 500, and other market indices with their respective values and changes.

New York Stock Exchange

Table listing various stocks traded on the NYSE, including their prices and volume.

Treasury Bills

Table listing Treasury bill rates for various maturities and dates.

American Stock Exchange

Table listing American Stock Exchange transactions and market data.

Advertisement for Nesbitt, Thomson and Co. Limited, featuring a large graphic of a gas flame and text about 640,000 common shares.

U.S. Steel Boosts Its Prices by 6.8 Pct.

(Continued from Page 1) open to further price rises. The statement said: "These price increases [the company's] revenue by 1.2 percent and, alone, will do very much to cover the inflationary incurred during the past...

regarding steel imports. But the company's announcement said: "Taking note of the concern expressed in some quarters about American steel prices, United States Steel pointed out that steel prices are rising rapidly in all countries of the world..."

Deal Is Denied

In reply to questions, officials of the corporation emphasized that no "deal" had been arranged between the steel company and the administration. The steel executives declined to elaborate on what was meant...

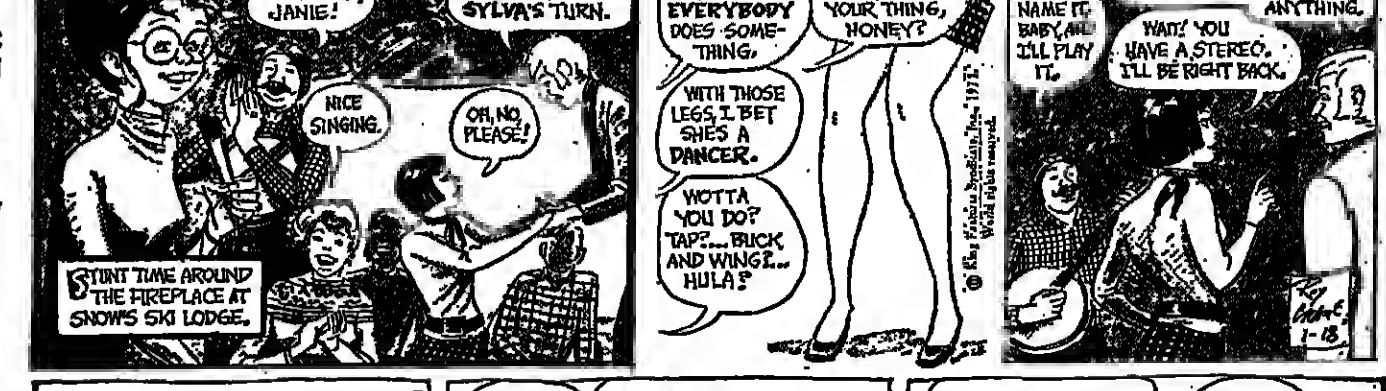
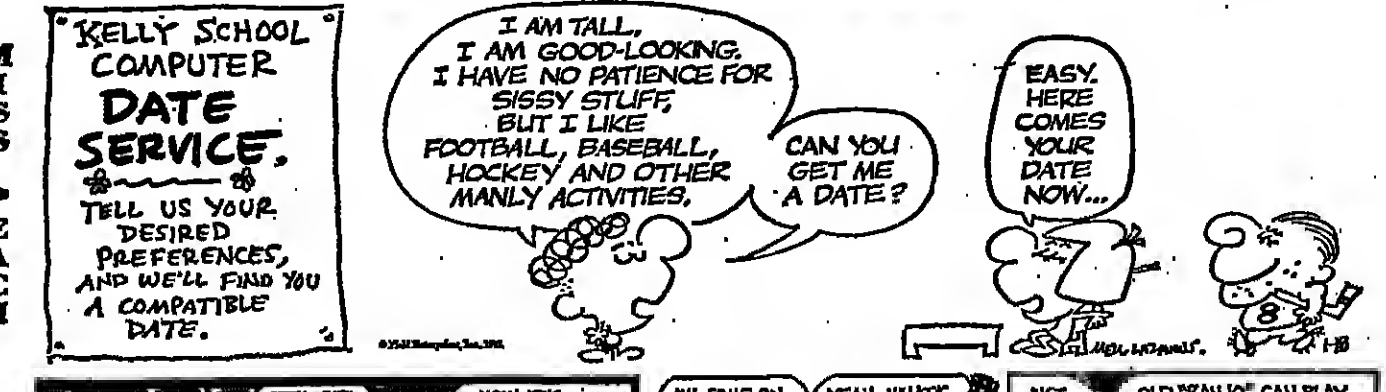
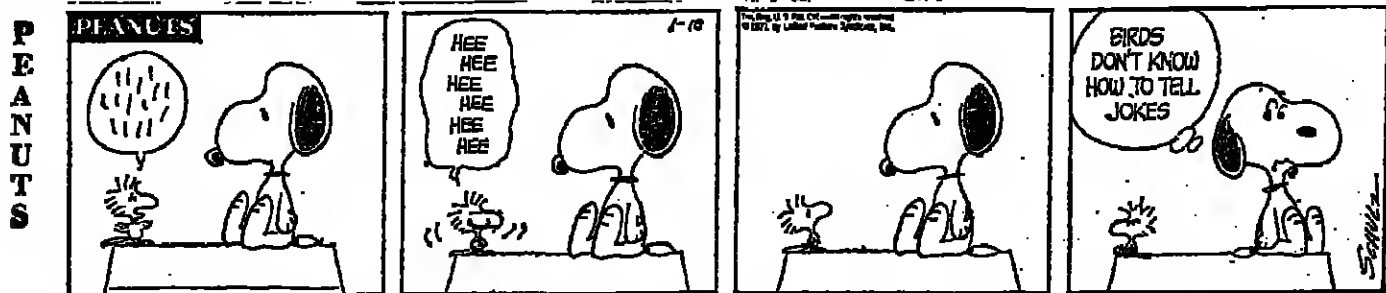
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Advertisement for First World Corp. (OFC, U.S.A.) with contact information and a logo.



BRIDGE

South opened one heart, reckoning that his distributional power compensated for his shortage of high cards, and West made a presumptive jump to four spades with a shorter spade suit than one would expect for such a bid. North's jump at this point to six hearts was not nearly as foolish as it might appear at first sight. West's four-spade bid made likely from North's angle that his partner was short in spades, and also great-ly increased the chance that South held a long, strong heart suit. Another factor in North's favor was that all his high cards were outside the spade suit, and were therefore "working" and it was likely that South's points were "working" also. They were, but there were only nine of them. Against six hearts West led two rounds of spades and South ruffed. He led a heart to the queen followed by the heart five to draw trumps. East made a common mistake at this point: he split his honors with the idea that this would guarantee him a trick if he had played low in the normal way, South would have needed considerable luck to finesse the nine, even with the indication from the bidding that West was likely to be short in hearts. East's play of a heart honor or would have been perfectly safe if the dummy had been entries. As it was, South was given an opportunity to make the slam, but he did not take it. The only hope was to trap the jack with a trump coup. After taking the heart ten with

Table with 2 columns: WEST and EAST. Cards listed include AKQ1084, 73, 8783, 4763, 905, 0AK8, AQJ92, 4305, 1042, 392, K54, SOUTH (D), AK9876, 10654, 10. Includes a bidding table for South West and North East.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. TASEC, HERBT, COALLE, DRUSAB. Includes a cartoon of a lifter and a puzzle grid.

BOOKS

AMERICA AND RUSSIA IN A CHANGING WORLD

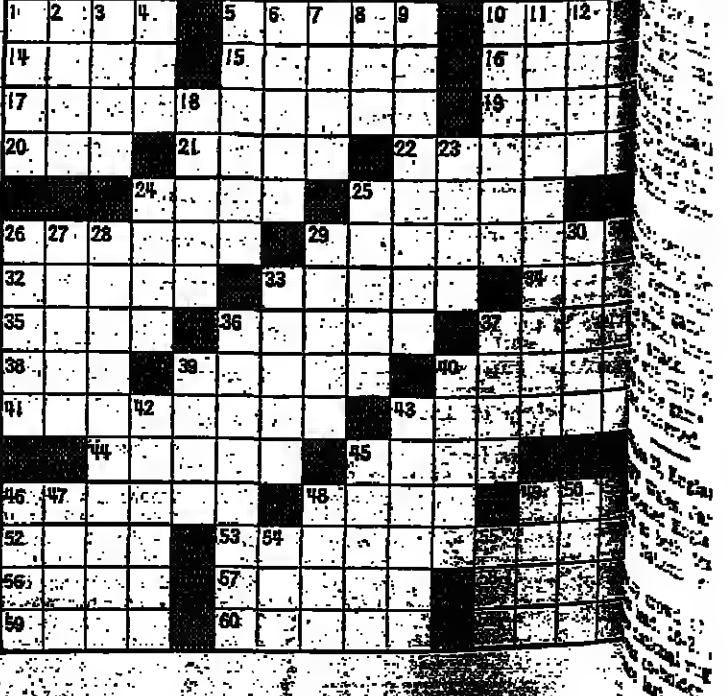
A Half-Century of Personal Observations. By W. Averell Harriman. Doubleday. 218 pp. \$6.95

FROM his many and varied contacts with the Soviet Union, which began with a business deal in 1926, W. Averell Harriman is able to take a long, historical view of the Soviet Union with that prickly country. The result is a cautious volume: coolly reasonable, moderate in tone and practical in outlook. It is in its way pragmatism in its purest form. That doesn't mean that the author has no feelings about the Soviet Union: its oppressive practices or dehumanizing culture. He says quickly that the Bolshevik Revolution "has been on balance a tragedy, a backward step in human development. But standing in moral judgment of the Russians is easy, pointing out a way to live with them is the difficulty. Those who see red when the Soviet Union is mentioned may find Harriman's tempered and unemotional approach frustrating and provoking. It may be then that this book is not for them. Then again, it may be. Few will reduce the size of the threat they feel is insignificant and prove that if we are clear-eyed and free of self-delusion, we are not without resources to counter it. The thesis of the book, roughly, is that politics is the art of the "possible." That is why, among other reasons, he is sharp in his criticism of John Foster Dulles with his talk of massive retaliation and his hint to the nations of Eastern Europe that as the sign of an uprising we would gather our forces and assure liberation of those countries from the Soviet Union. Such action, short of all-out war, was clearly not feasible and he thought it cruel and irresponsible of Dulles to say so. This is not to be interpreted as an assessment, Harriman applauds the Truman measures that kept Greece free of Communist domination after World War II and he approves of the way we gave Turkey, interestingly, he cites the warning to the Soviet Union of one highly placed Turkish official that Turkey was quite willing to fight if it were invaded. And he thinks that attitude may be responsible for the reasonably quiet border that exists between the two countries. He believes that we did well in intervening in Korea. The North Korean armies, he feels, were trained by the Russians and the signal for the attack came from them. Stalin wanted a base in South Korea that could make him a menacing force to Japan, since he had been denied such a position by the Japanese islands. But in his practical way Harriman does not think we should have gone above the 38th Parallel when we had the North Koreans receding. For what he saw the land was not North Korea but the less land and people of China. That would have been Vietnam raised to infinity. His many contacts with the Soviet leaders beginning with

Trotsky and including St. and Khrushchev made his way and knowledgeable. Once during the in a session with Churchill, Stalin, the Russian was with and understanding of the position. Churchill was pleased. On the next evening, ever on the same and similar matters. Stalin was gruff-demanding. This seemed enormous step back to Churchill. But Harriman knew this was a calculated tactic, the part of Stalin, having a through that syndrome he. And so it turned out. He to get his way, Stalin is affable once again. Harriman defends the aggressive step back to Churchill. He does not have that because the Union broke some of they should not have been in the first place. Had not been made, the cold would have started earlier, why the Soviet Union is them is a matter of opinion. On the question of what the Russians act more like states or more like Communist his answer is that they are both. But I wonder if it so, a long list can be set up to show that the Union since the revolution acted like the Russia that we know. But the violation Communist ideals from the structure of the Old Bolshevik to the betrayals of workers in the Stalin pact to the killings of numbered anti-Fascist fighters can be documented fully. It is a choice of benefiting our or causing the harm there is not much hesitance to which the Soviet leaders choose. Harriman is most severe dealing with Vietnam—a mistake to begin with and make now. We should not have supported the French the first place. As of now, argues that we should set a timetable for withdrawal our troops. Such an action force Thieu to do something about reconstructing his government and provide a deal with Hanoi. Vietnamization is not a peace plan, he says, but a way of making the Vietnamese right instead of He considers Thieu a mite around the neck of American negotiators and accuses him deliberately scuttling the peace assessment, equalist in the hand and starry-eyed confidence on the other. No one form will do in dealing with the sians, but he knows what avoid and what to expect. book is as invigorating as cold shower—healthy in long run, even if somewhat comfortable in the process. Mr. Lask is a book review for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS: 1 Title, 5 Stanzas, 10 Served, 14 Amos's daughter, 15 Rose-colored dye, 16 Bulrush, 17 Aerial menaces, 18 Sock puppet, 20 Loli's daughter, 21 Dolls' companions, 22 Ill-tempered, 23 Monk parrot, 25 Pious ruler, 26 Inspired, 29 Speculated, 32 Winklike, 33 "Amira's", 34 Shake, 35 Blue or green shade, 36 Join together, 37 Senate figure, 38 Timber, 39 Adds spirits, 40 His's neighbors, 41 Catherine et al., 42 More dismal, 44 Penurious, 45 Church fixture, 46 Port on Gulf of Salerno, 48 Baseball maneuver, 49 Kinship, 52 Overindulge, 53 Tar, 56 Baker, 57 Jargon, 58 Completion or, 59 Nuisance, 60 Opposite of, 61 Slat, 11 Woodman, 12 Viable, 13 Penthouse, 18 Anguish, 23 Boorish, 24 Bait, 25 Balms, 26 Bodice trim, 27 Howe, 28 Coxcomb, 29 Merchandise, 30 Tidal flow, 31 Cheerless, 32 Waste away, 36 Lower jaw, 37 Role, 38 Gladly, 40 Annual V.I.P., 42 Yield, 43 Castle's inner tower, 45 Terra del, 46 Over, 47 Migrate, 48 German league, 49 Neighbor of, 50 Vegetable, 51 "The Seven Year", 54 Yung, 55 Presidential nickname.



Colts Are Super: Field Goal Tops Cowboys, 16-13

'Brien Kicks 32 Yarder With 9 Seconds to Play

LAMI, Fla., Jan. 17 (UPI)—Jim O'Brien kicked a 32-yard field goal with nine seconds left today to give the Baltimore Colts the National Football League championship with a 16-13 victory over the Dallas Cowboys in Super Bowl V.

The Colts' victory was a dramatic one, as they overcame a 10-0 lead by the Cowboys in the second half. O'Brien's kick, which was blocked by Dallas' defensive end Tommie Smith, was the only play left to the Colts.

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COWBOY BREAKS IN COLT—Dallas linebacker Lee Roy Jordan forces Baltimore quarterback Johnny Unitas to fumble in second period of Super Bowl action. The Cowboys recovered ball but lost game, 16-13.

Hayes, and Hayes grabbed the ball and fell on the Colts' six-yard line. Dallas couldn't push over a touchdown from short range, a 15-yard penalty against Morton for grounding the ball moved the Colts back and Clark kicked a field goal from the 30.

On the ensuing kickoff, Jim Duncan returned for the Colts' first touchdown. He ran 42 yards to the end zone for the Colts' first lead, 7-0.

Unitas passed twice in the second half, but the Colts' defense was too strong. Dallas' defense threw back three Colt running plays and Morton missed a short pass on fourth down and the Cowboys ran out the clock.

Vanina B Poses Threat To Reign of Une de Mai

By Michael Brandt

PARIS, Jan. 17—France, long a matriarchy, at least as far as the trotting world is concerned, has a new contender.

Vanina B, the new lady with designs on the French Triple Crown of Trotting—scored by a head over the world's top trotter for the past two years, Une de Mai, the other female in the field of eight in the 120,000 francs (\$21,818) Prix de Bourgneuf at Vincennes race course today.

In scoring her tenth straight victory, Vanina B covered the 2,850 meters (1 3/4 miles) in two minutes 56 seconds and paid the equivalent of \$340 for \$2 to win in this prep for the Prix d'Amerique, first leg of the triple crown.

Matson Ties Shot Mark, Record Set in 100

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP)—Olympic champion Randy Matson tied the world indoor shot-put record last night with a put of 67 feet 10 inches at the Invitational meet.

At Pocatello, Idaho, Jamaican winter Don Quattrone broke the world indoor record for the 100-yard dash with a 2:03.6, clocking at the Idaho State University Invitational.

The new record surpasses the mark of 9.4, held by Lemox Miller, Jim Green and Gerald Tinker.

In Los Angeles, Matson, who set the outdoor record of 71.5 1/2 while attending Texas A. and M., matched the 67.10 indoor mark set by Neal Steinhauser of Oregon in 1967.

Black Boycott in New York For Ali Bout Appears Abated

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP)—The threat of a national black boycott of the March 8 fight between Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier in New York appeared to have abated yesterday as the television promoters worked to satisfy black requests.

A spokesman for the Congress of Racial Equality, Mary Dennison, said there will be a meeting in New York tomorrow between CORE and Jerry Perenchio, who with the bankroll of Los Angeles' Jack Kent Cooke, has the international closed-circuit TV rights to the match.

"The deal is not closed but after talking to Mr. Cooke and Mr. Perenchio we feel we may reach an understanding with them," said Miss Dennison, national public relations director of the organization.

Morton Called Play Which Led To Dallas Loss

MIAMI, Jan. 17 (UPI)—A disappointed Dallas coach, Tom Landry, today defended quarterback Craig Morton's fourth-period call of pass that backfired and set up the Baltimore Colts' winning field goal in the Super Bowl.

Landry called virtually all the plays for the Cowboys in the big game—just as he had since the Cowboys went on a winning streak in mid-season, snuffing players in and out of the game with mesmeric carrying the play.

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Shaw Leads Palmer by 1 in Bing Crosby Tournament

By Lincoln A. Werden

EBERLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 17 (UPI)—Tom Shaw led the 54-hole lead in the Bing Crosby professional golf tournament yesterday by one stroke.

Shaw, who has never won a Crosby tournament, Palmer took a bogey five at the first hole but by the ninth he had picked off three birdies for a 24 in an effort to overtake Shaw, who led him by one stroke starting the round.

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Swiss 1-2-3 in Downhill

Palmer of U.S. Takes Cup Special Slalom

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Tyler Palmer from Kearnsage, N.H., today shocked the world's finest alpine skiers to win the World Cup special slalom of the 1st Lauberhorn alpine ski races.

Yesterday, the Swiss skiers did all the surprising as they turned the downhill of the Lauberhorn into a national triumph as unheralded Walter Tresch won the race, with teammates Bernhard Russel and Andreas Sprecher finishing second and third.

Palmer of U.S. Takes Cup Special Slalom

Palmer was not the only American who took advantage of Rohr's course setting. Hank Kashiwa from Old Forge, N.Y., finished seventh with 80.28 and Rick Charles, Rutland, Vt., also made the top ten with 80.49 for eighth spot. Kashiwa finished second in the combined.

Palmer's best previous result on the knees was fourth in the Berchtesgaden, West Germany, special slalom. "But there were a lot of discussions about me missing a gate and I really did not like it. But now I have showed them that my performance was no fluke," Palmer said.

Palmer said he had taken a one year leave from college to devote his entire time to skiing.

France and Wales Open Rugby Union With Victories

PARIS, Jan. 17—France defeated Scotland, 15-4, in the opening game for both teams of the Five Nations rugby union tournament.

The Scots were led, 3-3, at half-time before a crowd of 40,000 at Wembley Stadium.

When Billy Stiles put Scotland ahead after eight minutes of the half and captain, Peter van der Merwe, converted, the Scots were capable of putting an upset despite losing fullback Ian Smith in the 20 minutes of the second half.

Laver Defeats Emerson, Hits \$40,000 Mark

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—Rod Laver reached the \$40,000 mark yesterday for 14 days of tennis by defeating Roy Emerson, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5, in the fourth match of the \$210,000 Tennis Champions Classic at the Spectrum here.

Laver yielded service only twice during the one-hour 42 minute match and won 114 minutes in the winner-take-all event.

The Scoreboard

SOCCER—At Sao Paulo, Brazil, Sao Paulo 2, Santos 1. At Rio de Janeiro, Flamengo 2, Botafogo 1. At Belo Horizonte, Cruzeiro 2, Atletico 1.

BASEBALL—At St. Louis, Cardinals 4, Braves 3. At New York, Yankees 5, Mets 2. At Boston, Red Sox 3, Orioles 2.

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Patterson Stops 'Bellhop'

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Despite a performance that dissatisfied him, Floyd Patterson, the former two-time heavyweight champion, was awarded a second-round knockout Friday over Level Fortie, 38-year-old Fontainebleau Hotel bellhop.

The referee, Gy Gottfried, invoked the three-knockout rule to stop the scheduled ten-round bout after two minutes 20 seconds of the second round at the Miami Beach Convention Center.

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Penn, LaSalle Show Off Eastern Basketball

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Pennsylvania and LaSalle are giving Eastern college basketball playing a big boost this season.

Only one Eastern team has ever been named the national champion by the UPI board of coaches—West Virginia in 1957-58. (UCLA, Southern California and Marquette are running 1-2-3 in this season's ratings). But fourth-ranked Penn and unranked LaSalle show a combined record of 23-1 this season and last night scored impressive victories at the Philadelphia

Friday, Saturday College Basketball

ALBANY 89, Central Conn. 62. Albany 83, Rutland 74. Albany 81, Colby 62. Albany 81, Colby 62. Albany 81, Colby 62.

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Observer

Road to Superhood

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—A child's history of football for women...



Once upon a time there were Yale, Princeton, Harvard and, believe it or not, Rutgers. Life was carefree in those days...

Women in Japan Have Only Paper Equality

By John Roderick

TOKYO.—The Madame Butterfly image of Japanese women fragile stay-at-homes dependent on the male for life and love—no longer is true.



Yoko Matsuo, leader of only women's lib in Japan.

They are active in politics, demanding the highest status of the extremist student protest groups, running for the Diet (parliament) and provincial and local assemblies. They join women's consumer committees which tackle the high cost of living and the monopoly practices of big manufacturers.

Says Tetsuko Itagaki, a secretary: "This is deplorable. Career women should receive the same pay for the same job. However, still a great number of women do not consider jobs as their careers. In fact, they work for a few years to fill the vacant time between graduation from schools and marriage. As long as this kind of thinking exists it would be difficult to achieve the goal of equal pay for equal jobs."

Collectively, Japanese women are making themselves felt. They have been formed into legal affairs study groups, to protect their rights in the marketplace. A consumers' group has shaken the powerful radio-television industry...

PEOPLE: Italy Recognizes Heir to Vice Fortune

The latest claimant to the 20-billion-lira (\$32 million) fortune left by former London call-girl Oscar Giuseppe Messina...



Giuseppe Messina

The news came as a blow to Eugenio's brothers, Attilio and Salvatore, and his sister Margherita, who had expected to slice up the fortune among them.

Bernadette Devlin, Northern Ireland's 29-year-old political firebrand and the youngest member of Britain's Parliament, has abandoned the idea of writing a book about her life in jail, literary agent Patrick Seale announced in London.

BORN: Jacqueline Beth Christian, the first baby born in more than a year on Pitcairn Island, whose population was thus swelled to 53. Jacqueline is the great-great-great-granddaughter of Fletcher Christian, who rebelled against Capt. William Bligh during a voyage from Tahiti to England...

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